







# NBS TECHNICAL NOTE 657

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / National Bureau of Standards

## Calculated and Measured $S_{11}$ , $S_{21}$ , and Group Delay for Simple Types of Coaxial and Rectangular Waveguide 2-Port Standards

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# Calculated and Measured $S_{11}$ , $S_{21}$ , and Group Delay for Simple Types of Coaxial and Rectangular Waveguide 2-Port Standards

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t. Technical note no. 657



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Frederick B. Dent, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Richard W. Roberts, Director

Issued December 1974

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 74-600191

National Bureau of Standards Technical Note 657

Nat. Bur. Stand. (U.S.), Tech Note 657, 67pages (Dec. 1974)  
CODEN: NBTNAE

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CALCULATED AND MEASURED  $S_{11}$ ,  $S_{21}$ , AND GROUP DELAY FOR  
SIMPLE TYPES OF COAXIAL AND RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE 2-PORT STANDARDS

by  
R.W. Beatty

ABSTRACT

Formulas, simple computer programs, graphs and tables are given to aid in the design and construction of 2-port standards for rectangular waveguide and coaxial line. Only standards consisting of reduced height waveguide, increased ODIC (outside diameter of inner conductor), or reduced IDOC (inside diameter of outer conductor) coaxial line are considered. Examples of the calculation of  $S_{11}$ ,  $S_{21}$  and group delay, and their measurement with automatic network analyzers are given. Some of the important sources of error in the standards are discussed and design data are presented for specific standards.

Key words: Automatic network analyzers; coaxial; coaxial line step discontinuities; group delay; scattering coefficients; standards; 2-ports; waveguide; waveguide discontinuities.

1. INTRODUCTION

One can calculate the complex scattering coefficients  $S_{11}$  and  $S_{22}$  and the group delay  $\tau_G$  of 2-port standards having simple geometries. These standards are useful for monitoring the performance of computer-controlled automatic network analyzers (A.N.A.) and for evaluating the accuracy of their measurements over broad frequency ranges. They may have additional uses in future developments.

There are many possible types of 2-port standards for which the above parameters may be calculated. Some examples of simple steps in diameters of inner and outer conductors of coaxial line and in the heights of rectangular waveguide are illustrated in figure 1(a-j). However, only three types are considered here [1]. They are the reduced IDOC (inside diameter of outer conductor) type of figure 1(b), the increased ODIC (outside diameter of inner conductor) of figure 1(c), and the reduced height ( $h_R$ ) type of figure 1(j). These three types are chosen for their simplicity, ease of construction, and accuracy. For a given value of  $|S_{11}|$  in the range  $0 > |S_{11}| > 0.6$ , the increased ODIC type of 2-port (used by Whinnery and Jamieson in 1944 [2]), has a somewhat greater sensitivity to dimensional error than the reduced IDOC type but is easier to make and more economical.

In use, the 2-port standards are inserted into a standard coaxial line or rectangular waveguide system at the output of an A.N.A. and their parameters measured over broad frequency ranges. One then compares the calculated and measured values in order to assess the performance and accuracy of the A.N.A.

In the following, formulas and simple computer programs are given, as well as some examples of calculated and measured results.

The accuracy of the calculated results are discussed. Means of estimating uncertainties due to the more important sources of error are described. Finally, design data is given for specific standards.

## 2. FORMULAS FOR CALCULATION

As shown in figure 2, an equivalent circuit for the above types of 2-port standards includes the normalized equivalent discontinuity susceptance  $\frac{B}{Y_{OR}}$  and the attenuation  $\alpha_R$  of the section of coaxial line or waveguide.

Using straightforward circuit analysis [3], one can derive the following formulas for  $S_{11}$  and  $S_{21}$ .

$$S_{11} = \frac{(1 + r - jbr)(1 - \frac{1}{r} - jb)e^{-2\gamma L} + (1 - r - jbr)(1 + \frac{1}{r} + jb)}{(1 - r + jbr)(1 - \frac{1}{r} - jb)e^{-2\gamma L} + (1 + r + jbr)(1 + \frac{1}{r} + jb)} \quad (1)$$

$$S_{21} = \frac{4e^{-\gamma L}}{(1 - r + jbr)(1 - \frac{1}{r} - jb)e^{-2\gamma L} + (1 + r + jbr)(1 + \frac{1}{r} + jb)} \quad (2)$$

where

$$r = \frac{Y_{OR}}{Y_{ON}}, \quad b = \frac{B}{Y_{OR}}, \quad \gamma = \alpha_R + j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_G},$$

$L$  = length of 2-port,

$r$  = the ratio of the characteristic admittances of the 2-port's waveguide and of the external waveguide system,

and  $\lambda_G$  = waveguide wavelength.

Additional parameters used in calculating  $S_{11}$  and  $S_{21}$  for rectangular waveguide ( $TE_{1,0}$  mode) and for coaxial line ( $TEM$  mode) are given in table 1.

The group delay parameter,  $\tau_G$ , is defined in terms of  $\psi_{21}$ , the argument of  $S_{21}$ , as follows.

$$\tau_G = \frac{-d \psi_{21}}{d\omega} = \frac{-1}{2\pi} \frac{d \psi_{21}}{df}. \quad (3)$$

Alternately, we can write

$$\tau_G = \frac{-1}{2\pi} \lim_{\Delta f \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\Delta \psi_{21}}{\Delta f} \right), \quad (4)$$

where  $\Delta \psi_{21}$  is the increment in  $\psi_{21}$  in degrees corresponding to a given increment  $\Delta f$ . For finite  $\Delta f$ ,

$$\tau_G \approx \frac{(\psi_{21})_L - (\psi_{21})_H}{360 (f_H - f_L)}, \quad (5)$$

where

$$f_H = f + 1/2 (\Delta f), \quad f_L = f - 1/2 (\Delta f), \text{ and } \Delta f \ll f.$$

We use eq (5) in calculating  $\tau_G$  for 2-port standards, choosing  $\Delta f < 0.1 f$ . (One can test whether or not  $\Delta f$  has been chosen to be sufficiently small by recalculating with a still smaller  $\Delta f$  and comparing the differences in the  $\tau_G$ 's obtained in the two calculations. Of course, if  $\Delta f$  is made too small, errors in calculation will result as one reaches the limits of computer capability. It is not usually difficult to tell when this happens.)

### 3. COMPUTER PROGRAMS

In order to make the results widely useful, simple computer programs have been developed in BASIC language. These have been designated as CS11, CS21, ICS11, and ICS21 for coaxial 2-ports, and WS11 and WS21 for rectangular waveguide. They are reproduced in the appendix to this note and are based on eqs (1), (2), and (5).

At the beginning of the programs the required input data and the calculated parameters are listed. Note that the computer programs WS11 and WS21 calculate the discontinuity susceptance from published formulas [7], but one must presently determine this separately in the case of coaxial lines<sup>1</sup> and insert the correct value into the program. Programs CS21 and WS21 calculate group delay  $\tau_G$  as well as both magnitudes and arguments of  $S_{21}$ .

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<sup>1</sup>Calculation of coaxial line step capacitances is based upon the analysis of Whinnery, Jamieson, and Robbins, 1944 [8] and is aided by the work of Somlo, 1967 [9] and Jurkus, 1972 [10]. The step capacitances vary slowly with frequency up to the highest recommended frequencies for coaxial line and this frequency variation is presently neglected in computer programs CS11, CS21, ICS11, and ICS21. The step capacitances can also be determined by measuring the frequencies where  $|S_{11}|$  is going through deep minima.

#### 4. EXAMPLES OF CALCULATED AND MEASURED DATA

##### 4.1 Reduced IDOC Coaxial 2-Port

(IDOC = 0.5135 inch, Length = 30.000 cm.)

The 2-port used in this example is shown in figure 3. Note that it is fitted with connectors which permit it to be inserted into a standard 50-ohm 9/16 inch (14 mm) coaxial system. Calculated values using programs CS11 and CS21 of  $S_{11}$ ,  $S_{21}$  and  $\tau_G$  for frequencies from 0.1 to 0.5 GHz are shown in figures 4 and 5. Measurements made on two automatic network analyzers "A" and "B" of different manufacturers are plotted with calculated data on figure 6 through 12, inclusive.

Figure 6 is a plot of  $S_{11}$  in polar coordinates.

Figure 7 shows return loss =  $-20 \log_{10} |S_{11}|$  versus frequency.

Figure 8 shows  $\psi_{11}$  versus frequency.

Figure 9 is a polar plot of  $-20 \log_{10} |S_{21}|$  and  $\psi_{21}$  at various frequencies.

Figure 10 shows  $|S_{21}|$  versus frequency.

Figure 11 shows  $\psi_{21}$  versus frequency.

Figure 12 shows  $\tau_G$  versus frequency.

##### 4.2 Increased ODIC Coaxial 2-Port

(ODIC = 0.2651 inch, Length = 30.000 cm.)

The 2-port used in this example is shown in figure 13. Calculated values using programs ICS11 and ICS21 of  $S_{11}$ ,  $S_{21}$ , and  $\tau_G$  for frequencies from 0.1 to 0.5 GHz are shown in figures 15 and 15. Calculations and measured values are plotted in figures 16 to 22, inclusive.

##### 4.3 Reduced Height Rectangular Waveguide 2-Port

( $h_R$  = 0.0918 inch, Length = 0.4052 inch)

The 2-port used in this example<sup>2</sup> is shown in figure 23. Note that it has flanges for connection to a WR-90 (R-100) rectangular system. Calculated values using programs WS11 and WS21 of  $S_{11}$ ,  $S_{21}$ , and  $\tau_G$  for frequencies from 8 to 13 GHz are shown in figures 24 and 25. Measurements made on an automatic network analyzer are compared with calculated data in figures 26 to 31, inclusive.

<sup>2</sup>For the value of  $h_R$  in this example, measurements gave a value of discontinuity susceptance 4 percent higher than that calculated from [7]. Programs WS11 and WS21 were appropriately modified to include a factor of 1.04.

Figure 26 shows a plot of  $S_{11}$  and  $S_{21}$  in polar coordinates. Figure 27 shows return loss versus frequency. Figure 28 shows  $\psi_{11}$  versus frequency. Figure 29 shows attenuation versus frequency. Figure 30 shows  $\psi_{21}$  versus frequency. Figure 31 shows  $\tau_G$  versus frequency.

#### 4.4 Discussion

The examples of calculated and measured data are presented in various forms in order to show discrepancies between measurements and calculations. The purpose of showing the data is not to evaluate or compare automatic network analyzers. More data would be required in order to average out non-repeatable results due to operator errors, etc. The data shown does demonstrate the usefulness of 2-port standards in quickly checking all of the parameters measured by an A.N.A. over a broad frequency range.

In the examples shown, the length of the 2-port is less than a half-wavelength so that there can be no cyclical variations due to multiple reflections superimposed on the calculated curves. Any such variations observed in measured data must be due to error in measurement. Also, any sudden departures of measured data from the frequency variation of the calculated curves must be due to error in measurement. (This can be observed in figure 17, for example.)

In order to use 2-port standards to evaluate the accuracies of A.N.A. measurements, all of the errors in the standards should be carefully evaluated, and this has not been done. However, some measurements of  $|S_{11}|$  have been made at fixed frequencies using tuned reflectometers with quarter-wave short-circuit standards. These measurements indicate that the curves of figure 33 represent the main source of error for  $|S_{11}|$  values near the 2-port's quarter-wavelength frequencies.

The stability of the 2-port standards is of a high order so that non-repeatable results are due to non-repeatable connectors or waveguide joints, and to other insertion problems, operator error in calibrating the A.N.A., or A.N.A. instability. This is demonstrated in figure 7, where the results of two runs differ by about 0.2 decibel at 0.26 GHz. Non-repeatability effects have been observed which are much larger than this.

One should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the limited amount of data presented here. It does appear from figure 10 that A.N.A. "B" yields less scatter and more accurate values of  $|S_{21}|$  over the frequency range 0.1 to 0.5 GHz and for  $|S_{21}|$  near unity. Both "A" and "B" give accurate phase measurements of  $S_{21}$ . In the measurement of group delay, neither A.N.A. has sufficient resolution to show any variation with frequency. It would appear that "B" has less scatter than "A" for this

particular 2-port over the frequency range 0.1 to 0.5 GHz. The results of figure 31 show that for a different 2-port, measurements of group delay with A.N.A. "A" still exhibit considerable scatter, but show the correct frequency dependence of group delay.

## 5. DISCUSSION OF ERRORS

Although a complete investigation of all sources of error in  $S_{11}$ ,  $S_{21}$ , and  $\tau_G$  of the standards is desirable, it is not included in this report in order not to delay publication of useful information. The error in  $S_{11}$  due to uncertainty in the discontinuity capacitance is very small at frequencies for which the length of the 2-port is  $\lambda_G/4$ , but becomes large at  $\lambda_G/2$  frequencies. Similarly, the value of  $S_{11}$  is insensitive to variations in the resistivity of the metal, except at and near  $\lambda_G/2$  frequencies. The actual surface resistivity will vary with the fabrication process used. One can by trial and error make the calculated data fit the measured data at and near the  $\lambda_G/2$  frequencies by choosing suitable values of resistivity and step capacitance and inserting these values in the appropriate computer programs CS11, ICS11, or WS11. The error in  $S_{21}$  due to uncertainty in the resistivity of the metal is also greatest at  $\lambda_G/2$  frequencies. Thus, the best accuracy is expected to occur at and near  $\lambda_G/4$  frequencies. It is felt that at present, the errors in calculated results are likely to be less than the errors in measured results at most frequencies, except near frequencies at which  $|S_{11}|$  is going through deep minima.

Some of the sources of error are the following:

1. Dimensional tolerances in construction
  - a. uncertainty in reduced height or reduced IDOC,
  - b. uncertainty in width or in ODIC,
  - c. uncertainty in length.
2. Approximations in calculation of equivalent discontinuity susceptance
  - a. lack of rigor in theory,
  - b. errors in formulas,
  - c. errors in computer programs.
3. Faulty construction of standard
  - a. poor surface finish,
  - b. burrs,
  - c. lack of surface flatness or circularity.
4. Uncertainty in dissipative loss
  - a. attenuation,
  - b. losses at discontinuities,
  - c. losses at flanges or connectors.

5. Insertion errors

- a. misalignment
- b. system into which 2-port is inserted has non-standard dimensions and is different on one side of insertion point than the other.

A few of the major sources of uncertainty will be discussed as follows. A given uncertainty in the reduced height or reduced IDOC produces a corresponding uncertainty in the calculated value of  $|S_{11}|$  at frequencies for which the length of the 2-port is an odd number of quarter wavelengths.

For small errors, we may use the following expressions.

For reduced height rectangular waveguide the fractional error in  $|S_{11}|$  is

$$\frac{d|S_{11}|}{|S_{11}|} = - \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2}{|S_{11}|} \cdot \frac{d h_R}{h_R}. \quad (6)$$

This is derived by differentiating the relationship

$$S_{11} = - \frac{\left(\frac{h_N}{h_R}\right)^2 - 1}{\left(\frac{h_N}{h_R}\right)^2 + 1} \quad (7)$$

from [1], which holds closely at frequencies where  $L$  is an odd number of  $\lambda_G/4$ . For reduced IDOC coaxial line, the corresponding fractional error in  $|S_{11}|$  is

$$\frac{d|S_{11}|}{|S_{11}|} = - \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2}{|S_{11}|} \cdot \frac{d(z_{OR})}{z_{OR}}, \text{ or} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{d|S_{11}|}{|S_{11}|} = - \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2}{|S_{11}|} \cdot \frac{59.9392}{z_{OR}} \cdot \frac{d(IDOC_R)}{IDOC_R}. \quad (9)$$

Using eqs (6) and (9), data for the curves of figures 32 and 33 were obtained. The percent error in  $|S_{11}|$  corresponding to a dimensional tolerance of 0.001 inch is shown in figure 32 for several standard sizes of rectangular waveguide and coaxial line. Figure 33 shows the effect of a smaller tolerance of 0.0001 inch.

One can easily determine the limits of uncertainty in  $S_{11}$  at other frequencies by perturbing the input data to computer programs CS11 and WS11, and observing the effect on uncertainties in  $S_{11}$ ,  $S_{21}$ , and  $\tau_G$  due to uncertainties in various input parameters with the exception of the inside width of the rectangular waveguide.

If the inside width of the rectangular waveguide 2-port is different than the width of the waveguide system into which the 2-port is inserted, unwanted reflections will be produced which can cause error. Evaluation of the uncertainty due to this error source can be accomplished using published formulas [7], but will not be discussed further in this note.

## 6. DESIGN INFORMATION

A design technique which has been used is to select values of  $|S_{11}|$  that one would like to produce and then calculate the reduced height  $h_R$ , increased ODIC, or reduced IDOC required to obtain these values of  $|S_{11}|$  at frequencies for which the length  $L$  of the 2-port is an odd number of  $\lambda_G/4$ , neglecting the effects of discontinuity susceptance.

Table II gives values of  $h_R$  corresponding to various values of  $|S_{11}|$  for WR90 (R-100) rectangular waveguide. Table III gives values of increased ODIC and reduced IDOC for 9/16 inch (14 mm) coaxial 2-ports and table IV gives values of increased ODIC and reduced IDOC for 7 mm coaxial 2-ports. Table V gives approximate<sup>3</sup> step capacitances versus  $|S_{11}|$  for quarter wavelength 7 mm and 9/16 inch (14 mm) coaxial 2-ports using either increased ODIC or reduced IDOC.

The choice of length of the 2-port is arbitrary and some choices which have proven convenient are the following: for WR90 (R-100) rectangular waveguide,  $L = 0.4052$  inch,  $\sim\lambda_G/4 @ 9.8$  GHz,  $L = 0.8104$  inch,  $\sim\lambda_G/2 @ 9.8$  GHz. Figure 34 shows how  $|S_{11}|$  varies across the frequency range for 2-ports having a length  $L = 0.4052$  inch. A flatter frequency response may be obtained as shown in figure 35 by choosing  $L = 0.3150$  inch (80 mm),  $\sim\lambda_G/4 @ 11.43067$  GHz.

In order to facilitate design for still other standard sizes of rectangular waveguide or coaxial line, simple computer programs may be used. Programs IDOC and ODIC calculate the reduced IDOC and increased ODIC for quarter wavelength coaxial line 2-ports corresponding to chosen values of  $|S_{11}|$ . Program HR calculates values of reduced height  $h_R$  of quarter guide-wavelength rectangular waveguide 2-ports for chosen values of  $|S_{11}|$ . These programs appear in the appendix.

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<sup>3</sup>The approximate values of step capacitance were obtained by interpolating in the tables of Somlo, 1967 [9], for  $\tau = 2.3025$  which corresponds to  $Z_0 = 50$  ohms. More accurate values will be available later both from measurements and from the computer programs of Somlo [9] and Jurkus [10].

In designing coaxial 2-ports to have many odd numbers of quarter-wave resonances, figure 36 is useful. At present, the calculated values of  $S_{11}$  are most accurate near these resonances and least accurate at frequencies where  $|S_{11}|$  is minimum. Therefore, it might be advantageous to have a second 2-port standard for which  $|S_{11}|$  is nearly maximum at frequencies where  $|S_{11}|$  is minimum for the first 2-port standard.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Two-port standards in rectangular waveguide or coaxial line may be produced by reducing the height of a waveguide section, increasing the ODIC or reducing the IDOC of a coaxial line section. They may be designed to produce desired  $|S_{11}|$  values at chosen frequencies. After design, the complex  $S_{11}$  and  $S_{21}$  and the group delay may readily be calculated over any desired frequency range. The accuracy of the calculated data at and near  $\lambda_G/4$  frequencies is better than present measurement accuracy with many automatic network analyzers. At and near the  $\lambda_G/2$  frequencies, the measured data may be assumed to be more accurate, and used to adjust the values of surface resistivity and shunt susceptance in the calculations. The 2-port standards are very stable and can be used for quickly checking performance and accuracy of automatic network analyzers over broad frequency ranges.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The assistance of a number of people made this work possible. At NBS, George H. Fentress was the principal assistant in design, measurement, and presentation of results; Philip F. Biddle helped with mechanical design; William E. McNaney made accurate dimensional measurements and Fred F. Jeffers helped make measurements using an automatic network analyzer. Measurements using a different automatic network analyzer were kindly made by T.E. McKenzie, C.C. Gorss, and R.L. Moynihan of the General Radio Company, Bolton, Mass. Comments and suggestions were received from William E. Little and Clarence C. Cook of NBS, and Brent Palmer of the Hewlett-Packard Company.

## 9. APPENDIX

The following computer programs are given in the appendix; CS11, CS21, ICS11, ICS21, WS11, WS21, ODIC, IDOC, and HR. The purpose of each program is described in the REM statements, and use of the programs is intended to be evident to those having an elementary knowledge of computer BASIC language.

For reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port standards:

CS11 calculates return loss in decibels, magnitudes of  $S_{11}$ , and argument of  $S_{11}$  in degrees;

CS21 calculates attenuation in decibels, magnitude of  $S_{21}$ , argument of  $S_{21}$  in degrees and group delay time in nanoseconds.

For increased ODIC coaxial 2-port standards:

ICS11 calculates return loss in decibels, magnitude of  $S_{11}$ , and argument of  $S_{11}$  in degrees;

ICS21 calculates attenuation in decibels, magnitude of  $S_{21}$ , argument of  $S_{21}$  in degrees, and group delay time in nanoseconds.

For decreased height rectangular waveguide 2-port standards:

WS11 calculates return loss in decibels, magnitude of  $S_{11}$ , and argument of  $S_{11}$  in degrees;

WS21 calculates attenuation in decibels, magnitude of  $S_{21}$ , argument of  $S_{21}$  in degrees, and group delay time in nanoseconds.

ODIC: For given values of  $|S_{11}|$ , calculates return loss, VSWR, and the corresponding increased ODIC of  $\lambda_G/4$  coaxial 2-port standards.

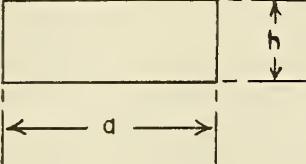
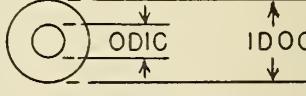
IDOC: For given values of  $|S_{11}|$ , calculates return loss, VSWR, and the corresponding reduced IDOC of  $\lambda_G/4$  coaxial 2-port standards.

HR: For given values of  $|S_{11}|$ , calculates return loss, VSWR, and the corresponding reduced height of  $\lambda_G/4$  rectangular waveguide 2-port standards.

## 10. REFERENCES

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- [9] Somlo, P.I., "The Calculation of Coaxial Line Step Capacitances," *IEEE Trans. on MTT*, 15, no. 1, Jan. 1967, 48-53.
- [10] Jurkus, A., "Computation of Step Discontinuities in Coaxial Line," *IEEE Trans. on MTT*, 20, no. 10, Oct. 1972, 708-709.

TABLE I. ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS USED IN CALCULATING  $S_{11}$ ,  $S_{21}$ , and  $\tau_G$  OF RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE AND COAXIAL LINE 2-PORTS.

PARAMETER	RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE	COAXIAL LINE
$r$	$\frac{h_N}{h_R}$	$\frac{\ln \left( \frac{IDOC_N}{ODIC} \right)}{\ln \left( \frac{IDOC_R}{ODIC} \right)}$
$\lambda_G$ inches	$\left[ \left( \frac{f}{v} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$	$\frac{v}{f}$
$\frac{\alpha_{dB}}{ft.}$	$\frac{5.967 \sqrt{\rho} \left( \frac{1}{h_R} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2a^3} \right)}{\sqrt{\lambda} \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{\lambda}{2a} \right)^2}}$	$\frac{13.64 \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \left( \frac{\mu_{RI} \delta_I}{ODIC} + \frac{\mu_{RO} \delta_O}{IDOC} \right)}{\lambda_G \cdot \ln \left( \frac{IDOC_R}{ODIC} \right)}$
	See [4]	See [5]
		

- $a$  = nominal inside width (inches) of rectangular waveguide.  
 $h_N$  = nominal inside height (inches) of rectangular waveguide system.  
 $h_R$  = reduced inside height (inches) of waveguide 2-port.  
 $ODIC$  = outer diameter (inches) of inner conductor of coaxial line.  
 $IDOC_N$  = nominal inside diameter (inches) of outer conductor of coaxial system.  
 $IDOC_R$  = reduced inside diameter (inches) of inner conductor of 2-port.  
 $c$  =  $2.997925 \times 10^{10}$  cm/sec.  
 $f$  = frequency (Hz or cycles per second).  
 $\epsilon_R$  = permittivity of air at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ , 760 mm pressure,  $9^\circ$  dewpoint temperature = 1.00064, see [6].  
 $v$  =  $c/2.54\sqrt{\epsilon_R}$  inches/sec.  
 $\lambda$  =  $v/f$  inches.  
 $\rho$  = resistivity of waveguide or coaxial line conductors (ohm-cm).  
 $\rho_1$  = resistivity of outer conductor (ohm-cm).  
 $\rho_2$  = resistivity of inner conductor (ohm-cm).  
 $\mu_{RO}$  = relative permeability of outer conductor.  
 $\mu_{RI}$  = relative permeability of inner conductor.  
 $\delta$  = skin depth (inches) of waveguide or coaxial line conductors.  $[1/2\pi(2.54)] \sqrt{\rho/f}$  inches.  
 $\delta_O$  = skin depth (inches) of outer conductor of 2-port.  
 $\delta_I$  = skin depth (inches) of inner conductor of 2-port.

TABLE II. REDUCED HEIGHT  $h_R$  VERSUS MAGNITUDE OF  $S_{11}$  for QUARTER-GUIDE WAVELENGTH WR-90 (R-100) RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE 2-PORTS.

MAGNITUDE OF $S_{11}$	RETURN LOSS IN DECIBELS	VSWR	REDUCED HEIGHT IN INCHES
0	Infinity	1	.4
.05	26.0206	1.10526	.380476
.1	20.	1.22222	.361814
.15	16.4782	1.35294	.343891
.2	13.9794	1.5	.326599
.25	12.0412	1.66667	.309839
.3	10.4576	1.85714	.29352
.35	9.11864	2.07692	.277555
.4	7.9588	2.33333	.261861
.45	6.93575	2.63636	.246353
.5	6.0206	3.	.23094
.55	5.19275	3.44444	.215526
.6	4.43698	4.	.2
.65	3.74173	4.71429	.184226
.7	3.09804	5.66667	.168034
.75	2.49878	7.	.151186
.8	1.9382	9.	.133333
.85	1.41162	12.3333	.113899
.9	.91515	19.	9.17663E-2
.95	.445528	39.	6.40513E-2

TABLE III. INCREASED ODIC and REDUCED IDOC VERSUS  $|S_{11}|$  for 9/16 INCH (14 mm)  
QUARTER-WAVELENGTH COAXIAL 2-PORTS.

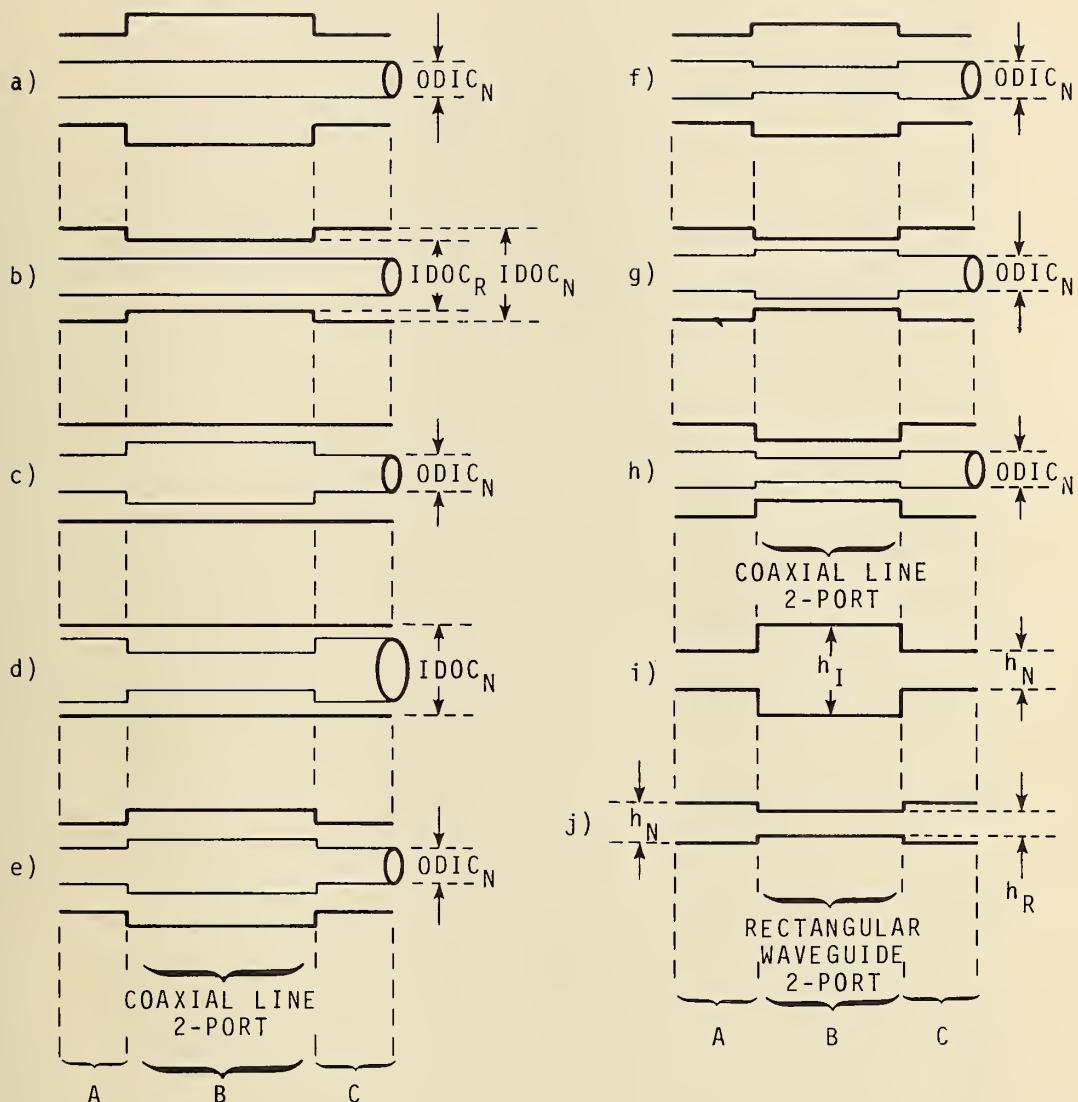
MAGNITUDE OF $S_{11}$	RETURN LOSS, DECIBELS	VSWR	CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE, IN OHMS	REDUCED IDOC IN INCHES	INCREASED ODIC IN INCHES
0	Infinity	1	50.0012	.5625	.24425
.05	26.0206	1.10526	47.5606	.540056	.2544
.1	20.	1.22222	45.2278	.519441	.264497
.15	16.4782	1.35294	42.9874	.500384	.27457
.2	13.9794	1.5	40.8258	.48266	.284653
.25	12.0412	1.66667	38.7308	.466081	.294778
.3	10.4576	1.85714	36.6909	.450486	.304983
.35	9.11864	2.07692	34.6953	.435735	.315308
.4	7.9588	2.33333	32.7335	.421704	.325799
.45	6.93575	2.63636	30.7948	.408283	.336508
.5	6.0206	3.	28.8682	.395368	.347501
.55	5.19275	3.44444	26.9414	.382861	.358853
.6	4.43698	4.	25.0006	.370662	.370662
.65	3.74173	4.71429	23.0289	.358668	.383058
.7	3.09804	5.66667	21.0047	.346758	.396215
.75	2.49878	7.	18.8987	.334785	.410384
.8	1.9382	9.	16.6671	.32255	.425951
.85	1.41162	12.3333	14.2377	.309738	.44357
.9	.91515	19.	11.4711	.295767	.464524
.95	.445528	39.	8.00661	.279156	.492164

TABLE IV. INCREASED ODIC and REDUCED IDOC VERSUS  $|S_{11}|$  for 7 mm QUARTER-WAVELENGTH COAXIAL 2-PORTS.

MAGNITUDE OF $S_{11}$	RETURN LOSS, DECIBELS	VSWR	CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE IN OHMS	REDUCED IDOC IN INCHES	INCREASED ODIC IN INCHES
0	Infinity	1	50.0522	.2759	.1197
.05	26.0206	1.10526	47.6092	.264881	.12468
.1	20.	1.22222	45.2739	.254759	.129633
.15	16.4782	1.35294	43.0312	.245403	.134575
.2	13.9794	1.5	40.8675	.236702	.139522
.25	12.0412	1.66667	38.7703	.228564	.14449
.3	10.4576	1.85714	36.7283	.220908	.149497
.35	9.11864	2.07692	34.7307	.213667	.154564
.4	7.9588	2.33333	32.7669	.20678	.159712
.45	6.93575	2.63636	30.8263	.200193	.164967
.5	6.0206	3.	28.8977	.193854	.170361
.55	5.19275	3.44444	26.9689	.187715	.175932
.6	4.43698	4.	25.0261	.181728	.181728
.65	3.74173	4.71429	23.0524	.175842	.187812
.7	3.09804	5.66667	21.0261	.169997	.19427
.75	2.49878	7.	18.918	.164122	.201224
.8	1.9382	9.	16.6841	.158118	.208865
.85	1.41162	12.3333	14.2522	.151831	.217513
.9	.91515	19.	11.4828	.144975	.227799
.95	.445528	39.	8.01477	.136825	.241368

TABLE V. APPROXIMATE STEP CAPACITANCES VERSUS  $|S_{11}|$  FOR QUARTER WAVELENGTH  
 7 mm and 9/16 INCH (14 mm) COAXIAL 2-PORTS USING EITHER INCREASED ODIC  
 or DECREASED IDOC.

$ S_{11} $ for Quarter Wavelength 2-Port	STEP CAPACITANCE--femtofarads			
	7 mm		9/16 inch (14 mm)	
	Decreased IDOC	Increased ODIC	Decreased IDOC	Increased ODIC
0	0	0	0	0
.05	0.62	0.40	1.3	0.82
.1	1.9	1.2	3.8	2.56
.15	3.6	2.5	7.4	5.1
.2	5.7	4.1	11.7	8.3
.25	8.2	6.0	16.8	12.2
.3	11.	8.3	22.5	16.9
.35	14.	11	28.6	22.3
.4	17.3	14	35.3	28.6
.45	20.8	17.6	42	36
.5	24.6	21.7	50	44
.55	28.8	26.3	59	54
.6	33.3	31.8	68	65
.65	38	38	78	78
.7	44	46	89	93
.75	50	55	102	112
.8	58	67	118	136
.85	67	82	137	167
.9	80	104	163	213
.95	101	144	206	294



**Figure 1.** Examples of 2-port standards incorporating simple 'discontinuities in coaxial line (a-h) and rectangular waveguide (i-j). Regions A and C denote nominal coaxial cross-sectional dimensions specified by well-known standards, and region B denotes the 2-port sections having modified dimensions.

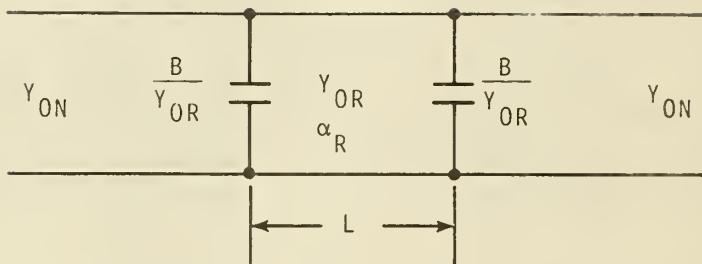


Figure 2. Equivalent circuit for dominant mode propagation in coaxial or rectangular waveguide 2-port standards of the types shown in figure 1. The characteristic admittances  $Y_{ON}$  and  $Y_{OR}$  are for the nominal standard waveguide and the 2-port section, respectively. The equivalent discontinuity susceptance is  $B$ , and the real part of the propagation constant is denoted by  $\alpha_R$ .

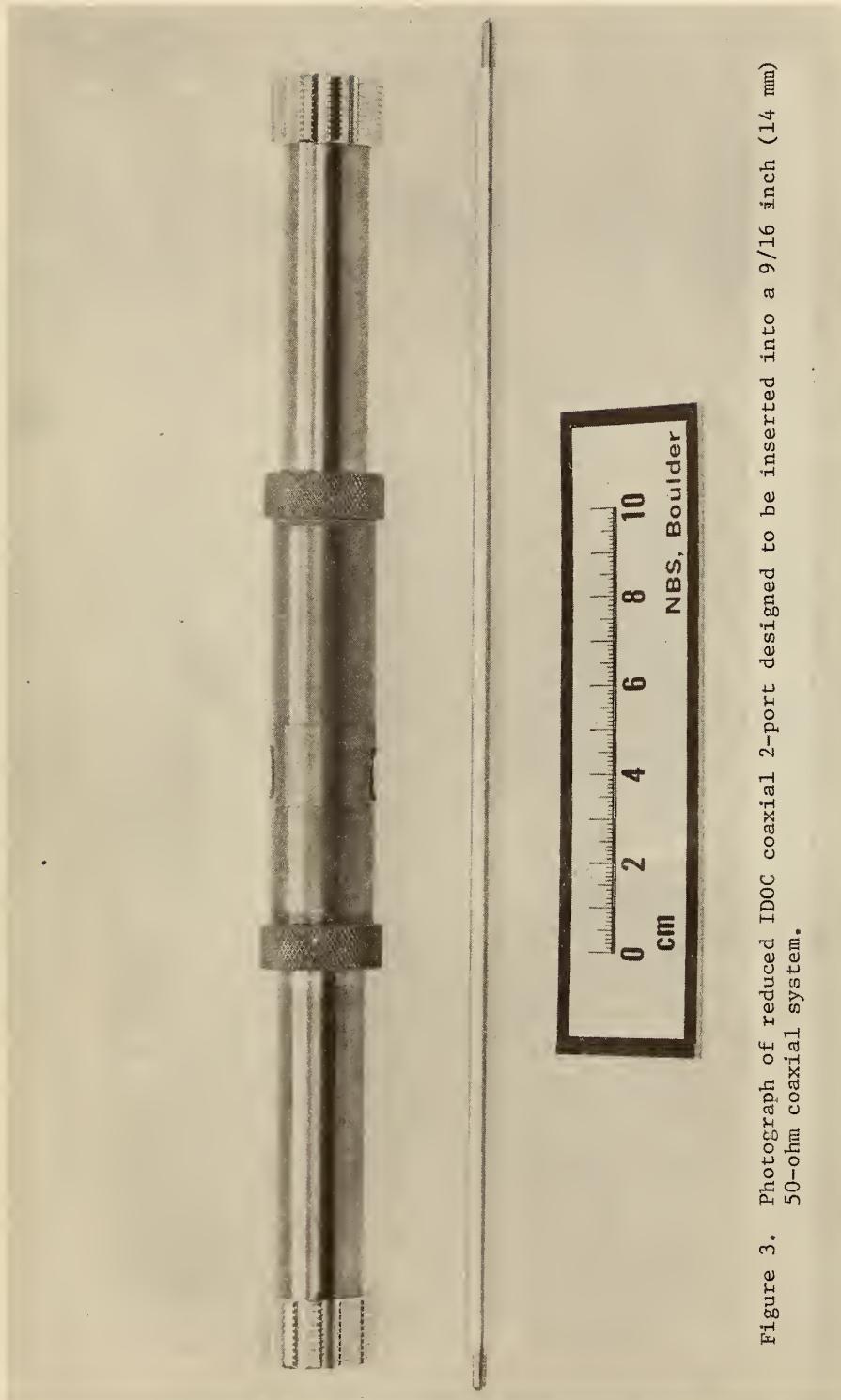


Figure 3. Photograph of reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port designed to be inserted into a 9/16 inch (14 mm) 50-ohm coaxial system.

CS11 08:56 06/04/74

FOR 9/16 INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:

ODIC	.24425 INCHES
IDOC	.5625 INCHES
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	50.0012 OHMS

FOR 2-PORT:

ODIC	.24425 INCHES
IDOC	.5185 INCHES
LENGTH	11.811 INCHES
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	45.1191 OHMS
DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE	3.8E-15 FARADS
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR	1.00064
IC RESISTIVITY	.000002 OHM-CM.
OC RESISTIVITY	.000008 OHM-CM.

FREQUENCY GHZ	RETURN LOSS DECIBELS	MAG(S11)	ARG(S11) DEGREES
.1	24.368	6.04782E-2	233.74
.11	23.6677	.065556	230.137
.12	23.0523	7.03697E-2	226.536
.13	22.5103	7.49005E-2	222.937
.14	22.0331	7.91311E-2	219.34
.15	21.6137	8.30454E-2	215.746
.16	21.2468	8.66287E-2	212.153
.17	20.9279	8.98675E-2	208.563
.18	20.6537	9.27498E-2	204.974
.19	20.4213	.095265	201.387
.2	20.2285	9.74039E-2	197.802
.21	20.0734	9.91587E-2	194.219
.22	19.9547	.100523	190.637
.23	19.8714	.101492	187.055
.24	19.8227	.102062	183.475
.25	19.8083	.102231	179.894
.26	19.8281	.101999	176.314
.27	19.8822	.101366	172.734
.28	19.971	.100335	169.154
.29	20.0953	9.89088E-2	165.573
.3	20.2562	9.70936E-2	161.991
.31	20.4551	9.48956E-2	158.409
.32	20.6938	9.23228E-2	154.825
.33	20.9747	8.93848E-2	151.24
.34	21.3007	8.60924E-2	147.654
.35	21.6753	.082458	144.067
.36	22.1032	.078495	140.478
.37	22.5897	7.42187E-2	136.889
.38	23.1422	6.96453E-2	133.299
.39	23.7695	6.47923E-2	129.709
.4	24.4836	5.96787E-2	126.12
.41	25.3001	5.43245E-2	122.533
.42	26.2404	4.87506E-2	118.948
.43	27.3348	4.29793E-2	115.37
.44	28.6281	3.70335E-2	111.802
.45	30.1903	3.09373E-2	108.252
.46	32.1407	2.47152E-2	104.735
.47	34.7071	1.83926E-2	101.288
.48	38.4197	1.19954E-2	98.0246
.49	45.1127	5.55092E-3	95.5923
.5	60.4747	9.46813E-4	256.706

Figure 4. Computer printout of program CS11 for reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port.

CS21 09:18 06/04/74

## FOR 9/16 INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:

ODIC	.24425 INCHES
IDOC	.5625 INCHES
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	50.0012 OHMS

## FOR 2-PORT:

ODIC	.24425 INCHES
IDOC	.5185 INCHES
LENGTH	11.811 INCHES
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	45.1191 OHMS
DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE	3.8E-15 FARADS
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR	1.00064
IC RESISTIVITY	.000002 OHM-CM.
OC RESISTIVITY	.000008 OHM-CM.

## DELTA F FOR CALCULATION OF GROUP DELAY

.005 GHZ

FREQUENCY GHZ	ATTENUATION DECIBELS	MAG(S21)	ARG(S21) DEGREES	GROUP DELAY NANOSECONDS
.1	2.40454E-2	.997235	-36.1865	1.00279
.11	2.72331E-2	.99687	-39.7954	1.00214
.12	3.04672E-2	.996498	-43.4019	1.00148
.13	3.37052E-2	.996127	-47.0061	1.00082
.14	.036902	.99576	-50.6078	1.00016
.15	4.00152E-2	.995404	-54.2072	.999523
.16	4.30018E-2	.995061	-57.8044	.99891
.17	4.58207E-2	.994739	-61.3994	.998335
.18	4.84335E-2	.994439	-64.9925	.997804
.19	5.08046E-2	.994168	-68.5837	.997328
.2	.052903	.993928	-72.1733	.996912
.21	5.46994E-2	.993722	-75.7615	.996565
.22	5.61722E-2	.993554	-79.3486	.996291
.23	5.73021E-2	.993425	-82.9349	.996093
.24	5.80768E-2	.993336	-86.5206	.995977
.25	5.84886E-2	.993289	269.894	.995942
.26	5.85352E-2	.993284	266.309	.99599
.27	5.82205E-2	.99332	262.723	.996119
.28	5.75534E-2	.993396	259.136	.996329
.29	5.65482E-2	.993511	255.549	.996614
.3	5.52252E-2	.993662	251.961	.996973
.31	5.36085E-2	.993847	248.371	.997399
.32	5.17276E-2	.994062	244.779	.997883
.33	4.96155E-2	.994304	241.186	.998422
.34	4.73094E-2	.994568	237.591	.999002
.35	4.48492E-2	.99485	233.993	.99962
.36	4.22769E-2	.995145	230.393	1.00026
.37	3.96372E-2	.995447	226.791	1.00092
.38	3.69755E-2	.995752	223.187	1.00158
.39	3.43365E-2	.996055	219.58	1.00224
.4	3.17664E-2	.996349	215.971	1.00288
.41	2.93091E-2	.996631	212.359	1.0035
.42	.027007	.996896	208.746	1.00407
.43	2.49004E-2	.997137	205.13	1.00461
.44	2.30264E-2	.997352	201.512	1.00508
.45	2.14177E-2	.997537	197.893	1.0055
.46	2.01037E-2	.997688	194.273	1.00585
.47	.019108	.997803	190.651	1.00612
.48	1.84505E-2	.997878	187.029	1.00632
.49	1.81443E-2	.997913	183.406	1.00643
.5	1.81976E-2	.997907	179.783	1.00646

Figure 5. Computer printout of program CS21 for reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port.

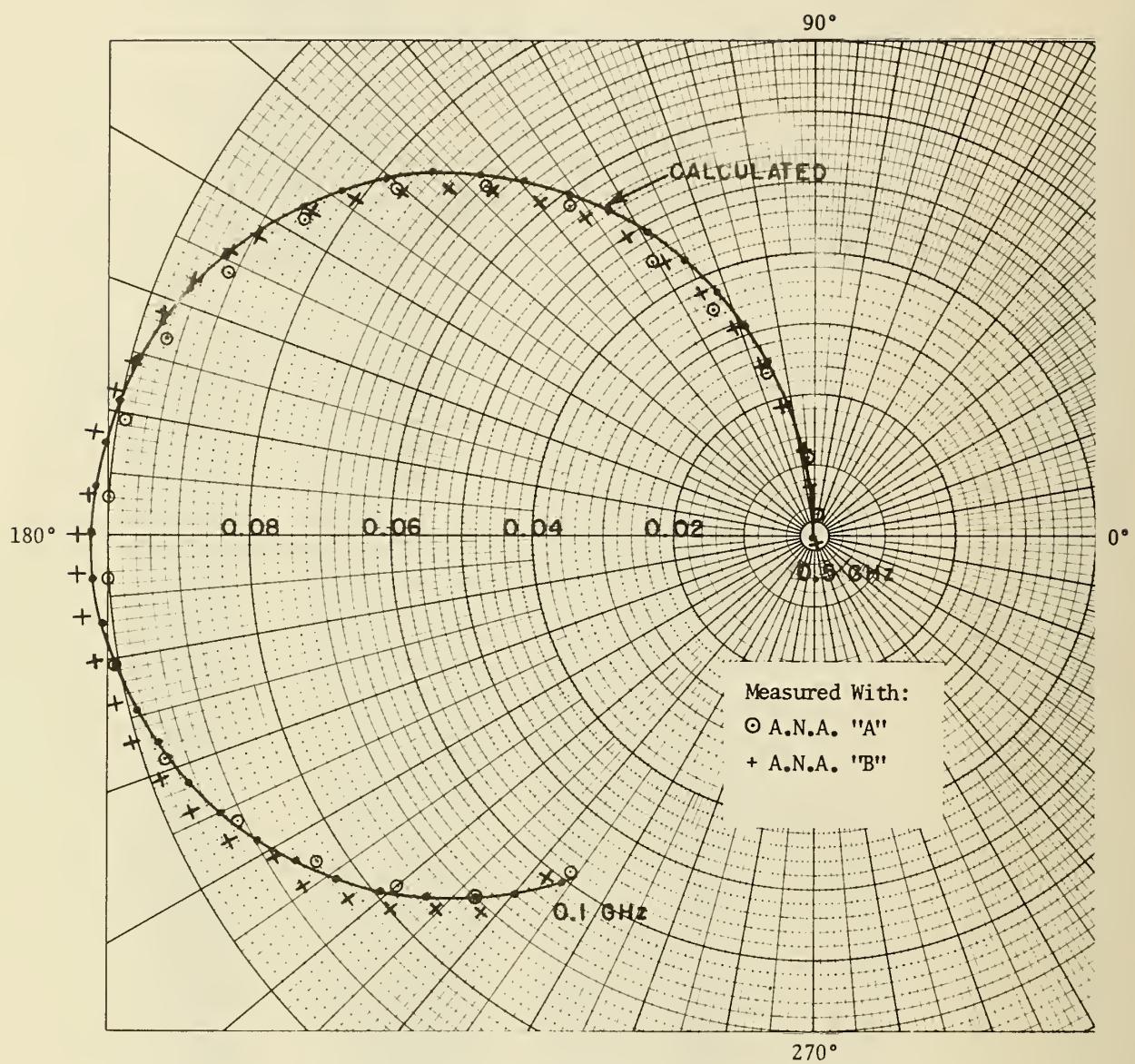


Figure 6. Polar plot of calculated and measured  $S_{11}$  of reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port for frequencies from 0.1 to 0.5 GHz.

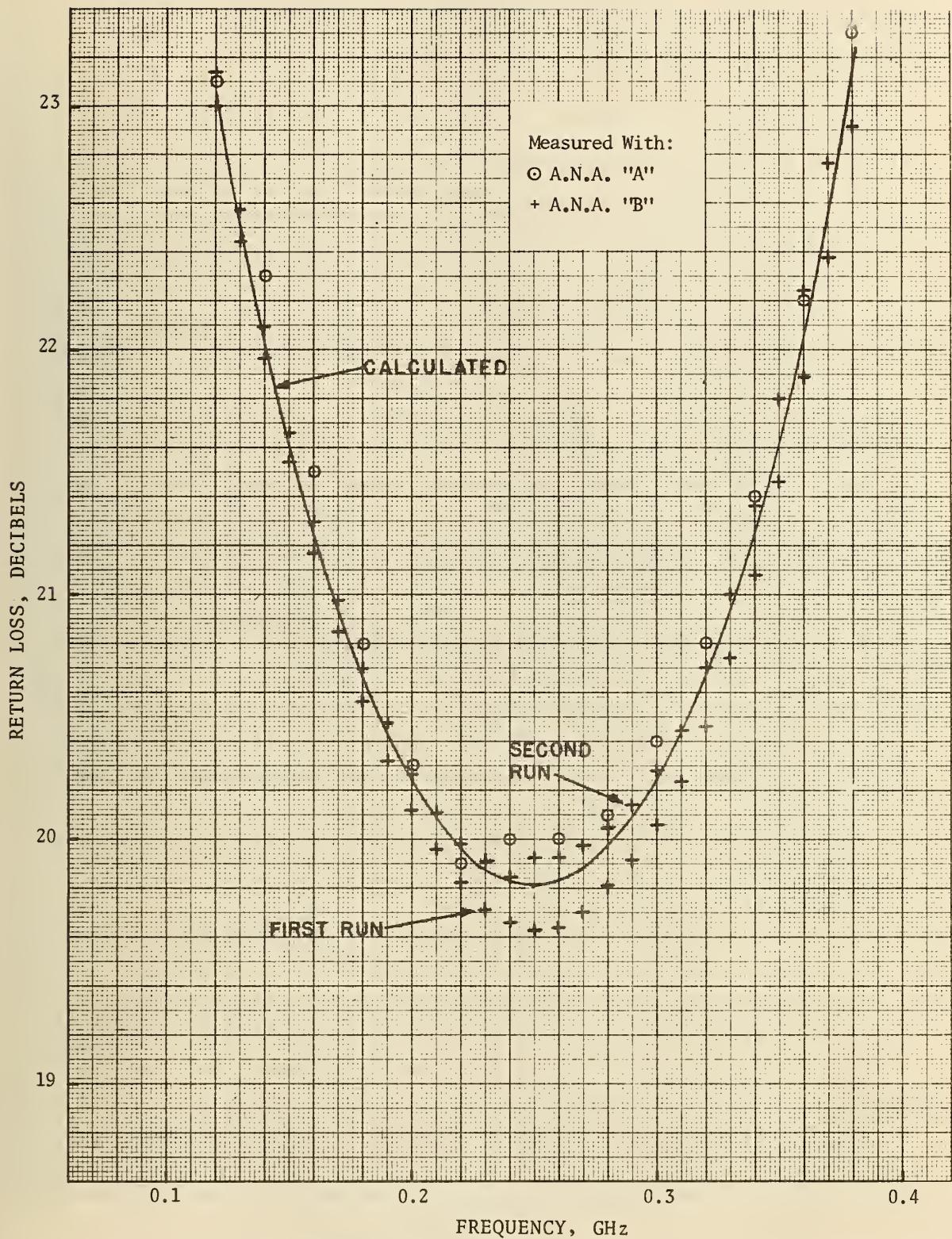


Figure 7. Calculated and measured return loss =  $-20 \log_{10} |S_{11}|$  versus frequency for reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port.

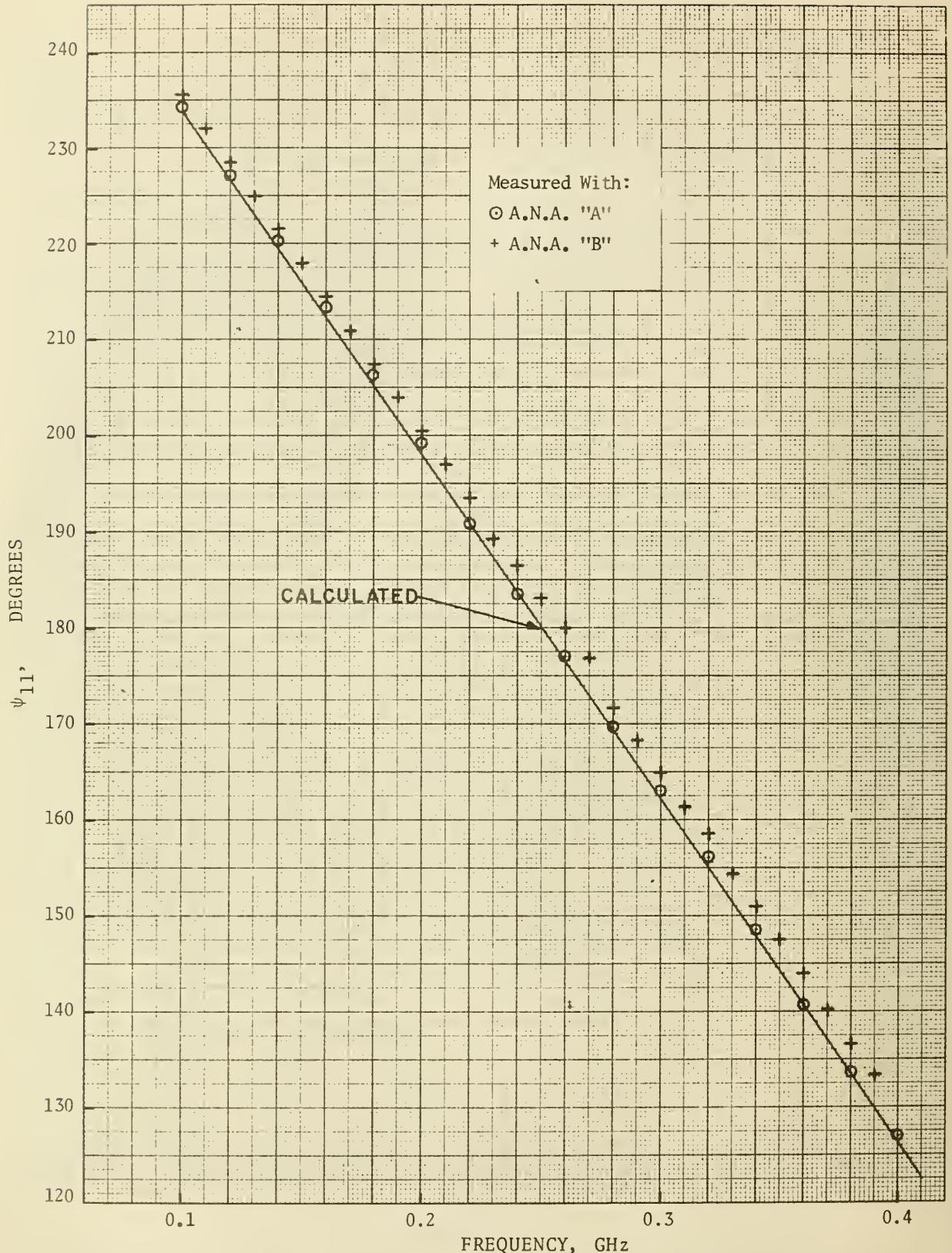


Figure 8. Calculated and measured  $\arg(S_{11}) = \psi_{11}$  in degrees versus frequency for reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port.

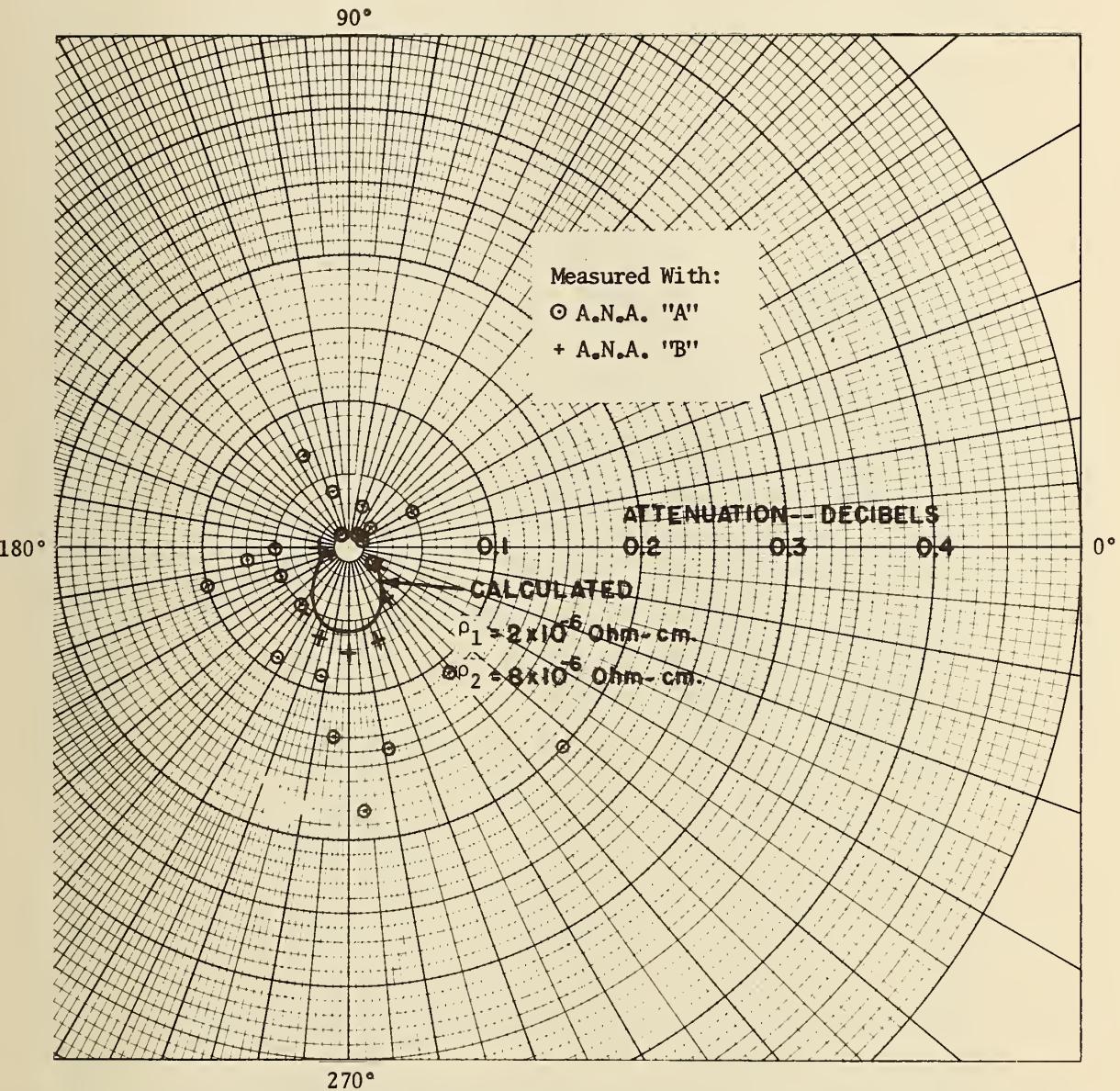


Figure 9. Polar plot of calculated and measured attenuation in decibels =  $-20 \log_{10} |S_{21}|$  and  $\arg(S_{21}) = \psi_{21}$  at frequencies from 0.1 to 0.5 GHz for reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port.

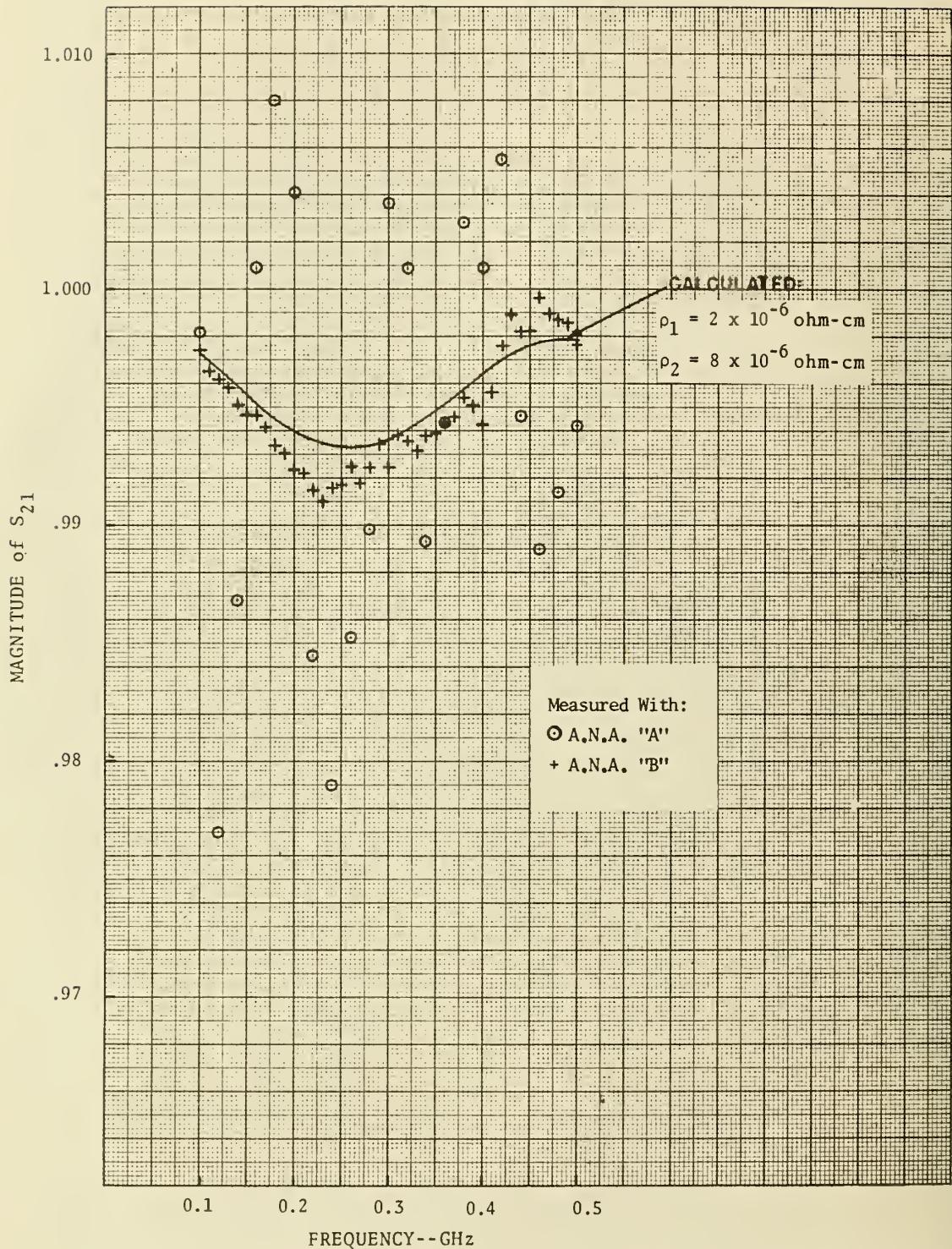


Figure 10. Calculated and measured  $|S_{21}|$  versus frequency for reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port.

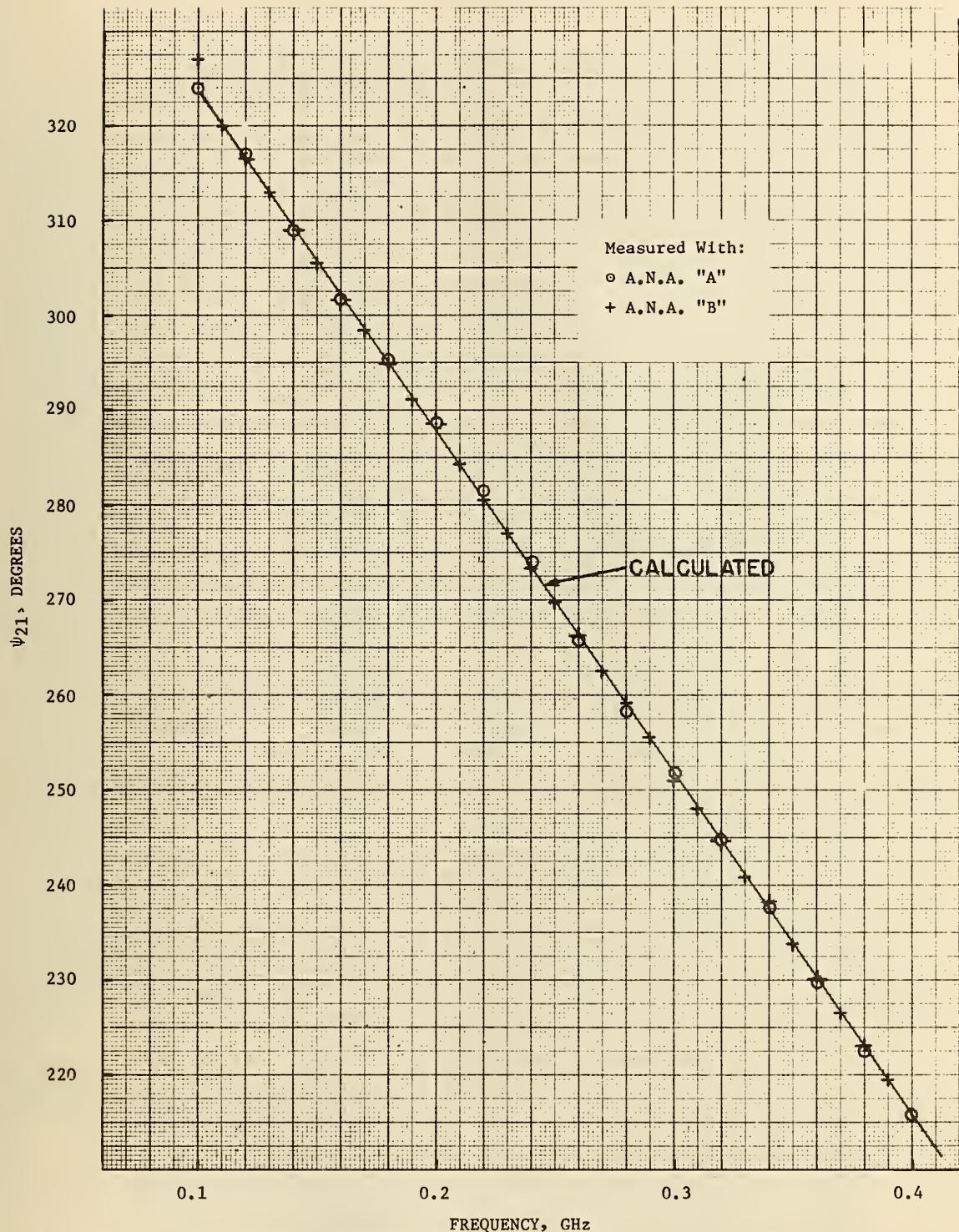


Figure 11. Calculated and measured  $\arg(S_{21}) = \psi_{21}$  versus frequency for reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port.

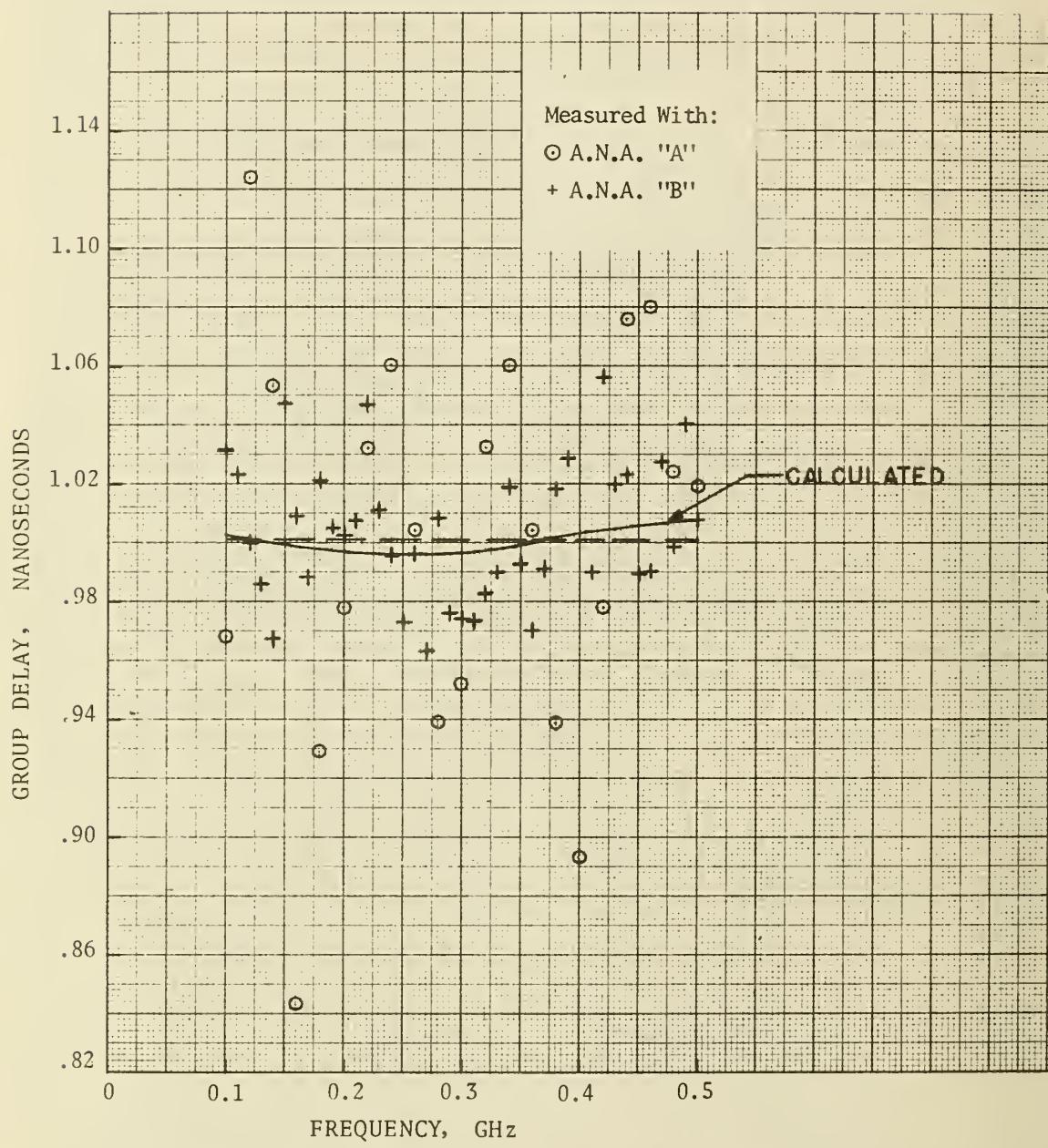


Figure 12. Calculated and measured group delay time versus frequency for reduced IDOC coaxial 2-port.

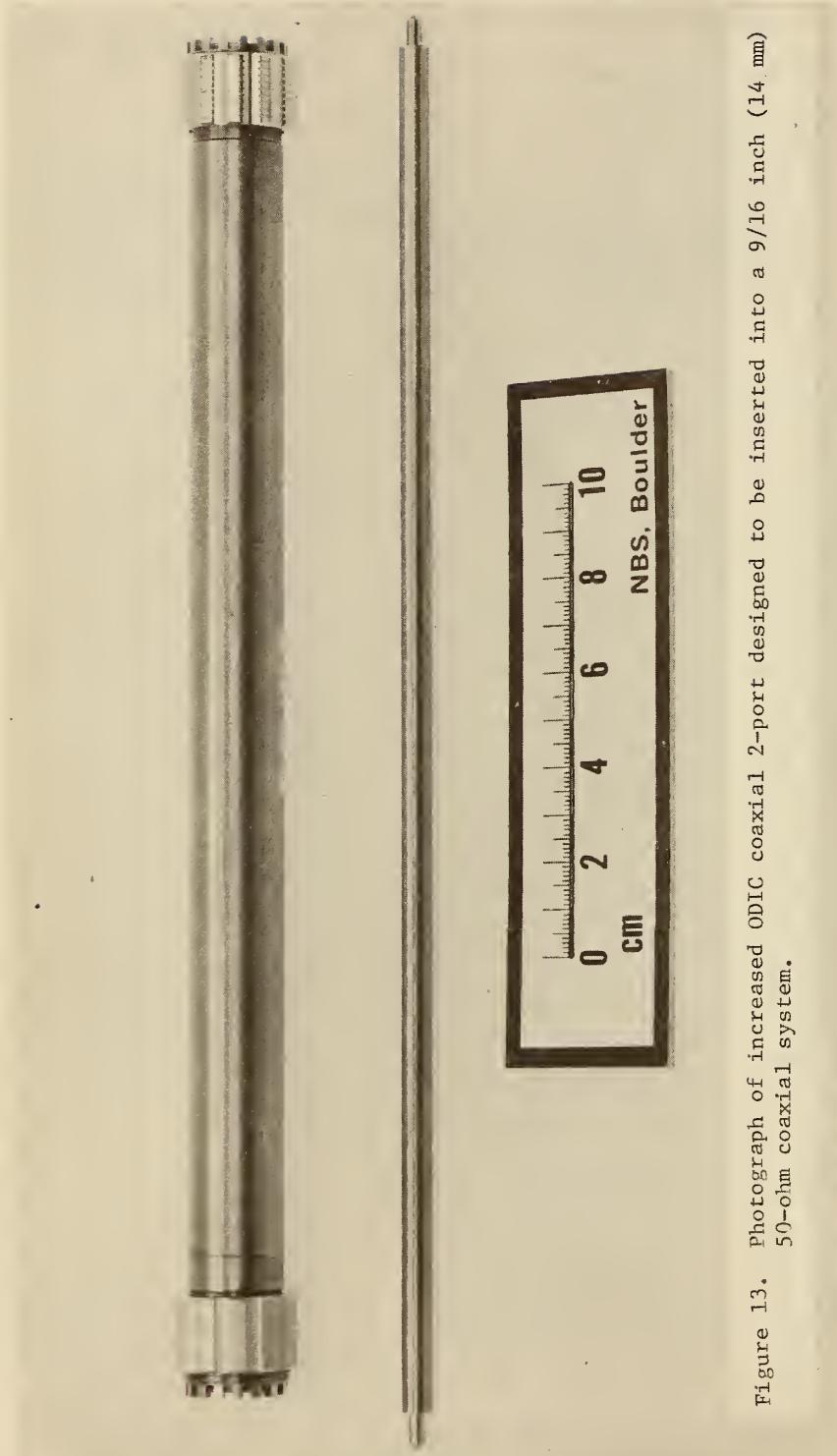


Figure 13. Photograph of increased ODIC coaxial 2-port designed to be inserted into a 9/16 inch (14 mm) 50-ohm coaxial system.

ICS11 08:30 06/07/74

## FOR 9/16 INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:

ODIC	.24425 INCHES
IDOC	.5625 INCHES
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	50.0012 OHMS

## FOR 2-PORT:

ODIC	.2651 INCHES
IDOC	.5625 INCHES
LENGTH	11.811 INCHES
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	45.0913 OHMS
DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE	2.55531E-15 FARADS
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR	1.00064
IC RESISTIVITY	.000008 OHM-CM.
OC RESISTIVITY	.000008 OHM-CM.

FREQUENCY GHZ	RETURN LOSS DECIBELS	MAG(S11)	ARG(S11) DEGREES
.1	24.3239	6.07863E-2	233.712
.11	23.6236	6.58898E-2	230.111
.12	23.0082	7.07278E-2	226.512
.13	22.4662	7.52819E-2	222.916
.14	21.9889	7.95344E-2	219.321
.15	21.5695	8.34693E-2	215.728
.16	21.2025	8.70717E-2	212.138
.17	20.8835	9.03283E-2	208.55
.18	20.6092	.093227	204.963
.19	20.3766	9.57571E-2	201.379
.2	20.1835	9.79094E-2	197.796
.21	20.0282	.099676	194.215
.22	19.9092	.101051	190.635
.23	19.8256	.102028	187.056
.24	19.7766	.102606	183.477
.25	19.7618	.10278	179.9
.26	19.7811	.102552	176.322
.27	19.8347	.101922	172.745
.28	19.9229	.100891	169.167
.29	20.0466	9.94644E-2	165.589
.3	20.2068	9.76468E-2	162.011
.31	20.405	9.54448E-2	158.431
.32	20.6428	9.28664E-2	154.851
.33	20.9228	8.99211E-2	151.27
.34	21.2476	8.66199E-2	147.688
.35	21.6211	.082975	144.105
.36	22.0474	7.90002E-2	140.521
.37	22.5324	7.47103E-2	136.937
.38	23.0829	7.01219E-2	133.354
.39	23.7081	6.52524E-2	129.77
.4	24.4195	6.01209E-2	126.189
.41	25.2328	5.47472E-2	122.611
.42	26.1691	4.91527E-2	119.039
.43	27.2583	4.33594E-2	115.475
.44	28.5448	3.73904E-2	111.927
.45	30.0975	3.12698E-2	108.403
.46	32.0334	2.50223E-2	104.926
.47	34.5755	1.96734E-2	101.543
.48	38.2379	1.22492E-2	98.4103
.49	44.7642	5.77818E-3	96.3691
.5	62.0733	7.87655E-4	247.325

Figure 14. Computer printout of program ICS11 for increased ODIC coaxial 2-port.

ICS21 09:13 06/07/74

FOR 9/16 INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:

ODIC	.24425 INCHES			
IDOC	.5625 INCHES			
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	50.0012 OHMS			
FOR 2-PORT:				
ODIC	.2651 INCHES			
IDOC	.5625 INCHES			
LENGTH	11.811 INCHES			
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	45.0913 OHMS			
DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE	2.55531E-15 FARADS			
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR	1.00064			
TC RESISTIVITY	.000000 OHM-CM.			
OC RESISTIVITY	.000000 OHM-CM.			
DELTA F FOR CALCULATION OF GROUP DELAY	.005 GHZ			
FREQUENCY GHZ	ATTENUATION DECIBELS	MAG(S21)	ARG(S21) DEGREES	GROUP DELAY NANOSECONDS
.1	2.74393E-2	.996846	-36.1859	1.00275
.11	3.08121E-2	.996459	-39.7947	1.0021
.12	3.42262E-2	.996067	-43.401	1.00143
.13	3.76386E-2	.995676	-47.005	1.00076
.14	4.10044E-2	.99529	-50.6065	1.0001
.15	4.42807E-2	.994915	-54.2057	.999451
.16	4.74251E-2	.994555	-57.8026	.998332
.17	5.03967E-2	.994215	-61.3973	.998251
.18	5.31572E-2	.993899	-64.99	.997714
.19	5.56706E-2	.993611	-68.5809	.997233
.2	5.79051E-2	.993356	-72.1702	.996813
.21	5.98333E-2	.993135	-75.758	.996462
.22	6.14317E-2	.992952	-79.3448	.996184
.23	6.26921E-2	.992809	-82.9306	.995984
.24	6.35715E-2	.992708	-86.5159	.995866
.25	6.40928E-2	.992648	269.899	.99583
.26	6.42432E-2	.992631	266.314	.995876
.27	6.40271E-2	.992656	262.729	.996006
.28	6.34527E-2	.992721	259.143	.996216
.29	6.25361E-2	.992826	255.556	.996504
.3	6.12962E-2	.992968	251.968	.996865
.31	5.97578E-2	.993144	248.378	.997293
.32	5.79507E-2	.99335	244.787	.997781
.33	5.59086E-2	.993584	241.194	.998324
.34	5.36687E-2	.99384	237.599	.99891
.35	.051271	.994115	234.002	.999532
.36	4.87585E-2	.994402	230.403	1.00218
.37	4.61758E-2	.994698	226.801	1.002034
.38	4.35682E-2	.994997	223.197	1.00151
.39	4.09922E-2	.995293	219.59	1.00218
.4	3.84636E-2	.995581	215.981	1.00282
.41	3.60566E-2	.995857	212.37	1.00344
.42	.033805	.996116	208.756	1.00403
.43	3.17485E-2	.996351	205.141	1.00457
.44	2.99247E-2	.996561	201.523	1.00505
.45	2.83672E-2	.996739	197.904	1.00548
.46	2.71055E-2	.996894	194.284	1.00583
.47	2.61641E-2	.996992	190.662	1.00611
.48	2.55623E-2	.997061	187.04	1.00631
.49	2.53142E-2	.99709	183.417	1.00642
.5	.025428	.997077	179.794	1.00646

Figure 15. Computer printout of program ICS21 for increased ODIC coaxial 2-port.

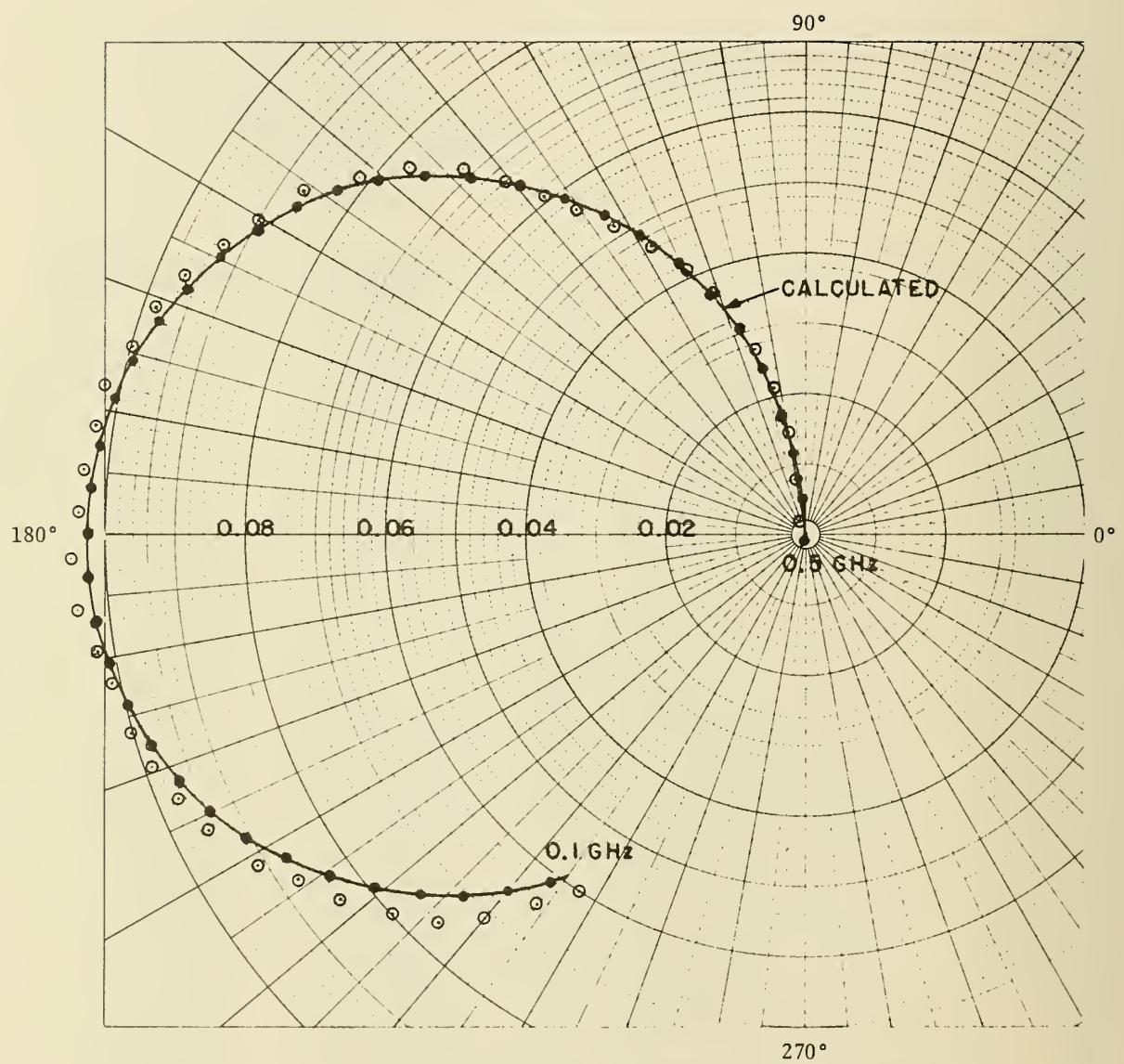


Figure 16. Polar plot of calculated and measured  $S_{11}$  of increased ODIC coaxial 2-port for frequencies from 0.1 to 0.5 GHz.

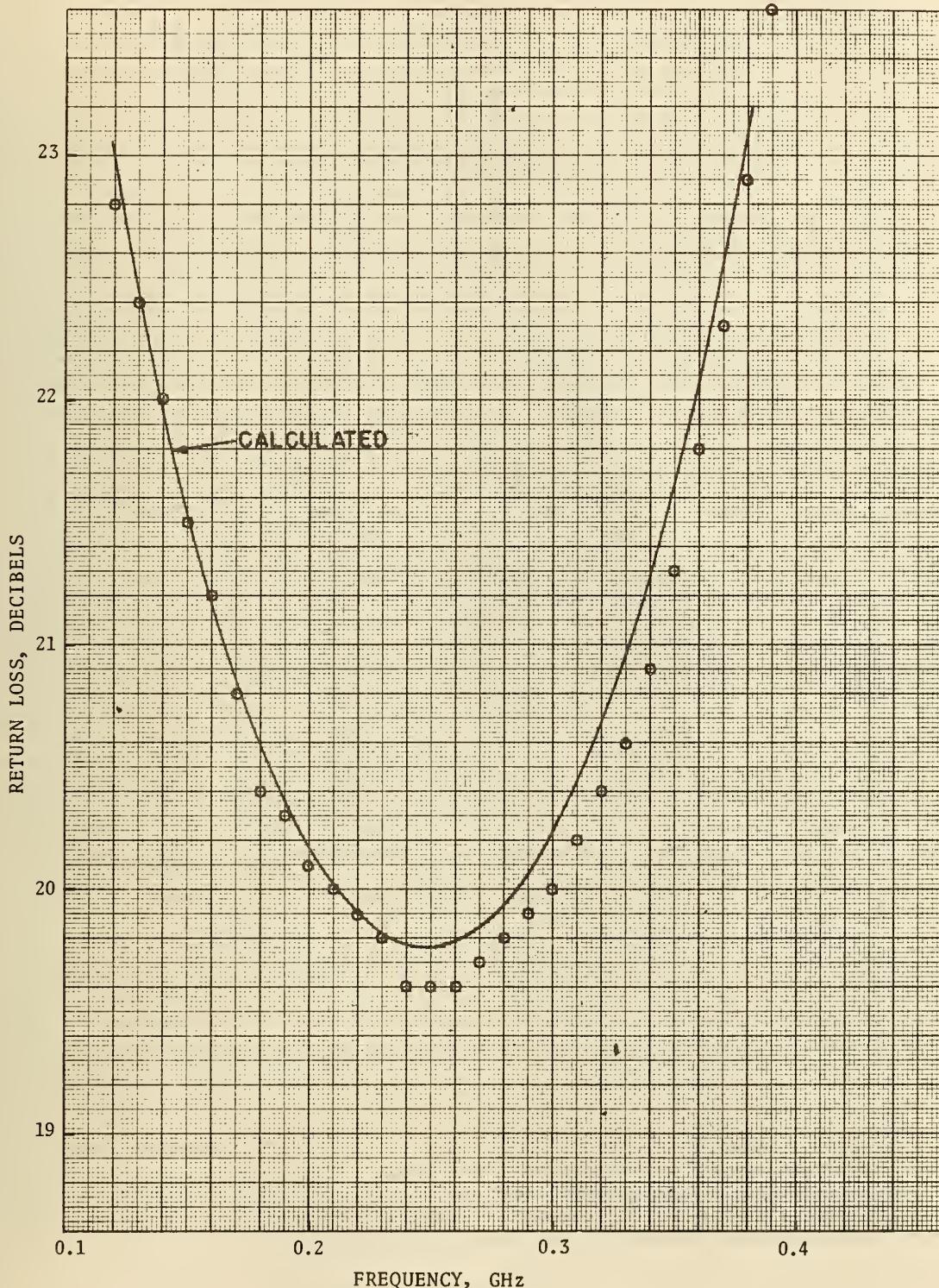


Figure 17. Calculated and measured return loss =  $-20 \log_{10} |S_{11}|$  versus frequency for increased ODIC coaxial 2-port.

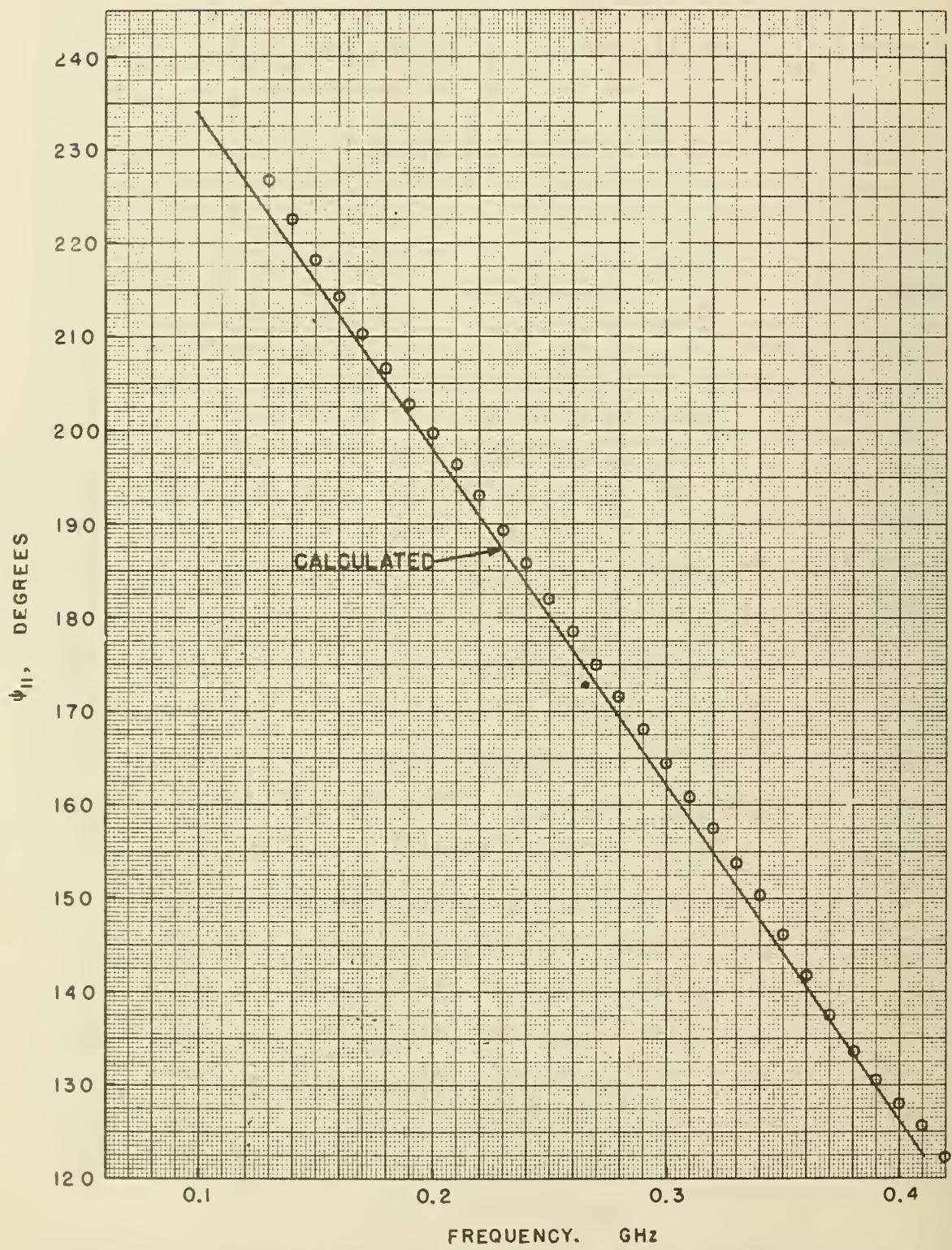


Figure 18. Calculated and measured  $\arg(S_{11}) = \psi_{11}$  in degrees versus frequency for increased ODIC coaxial 2-port.

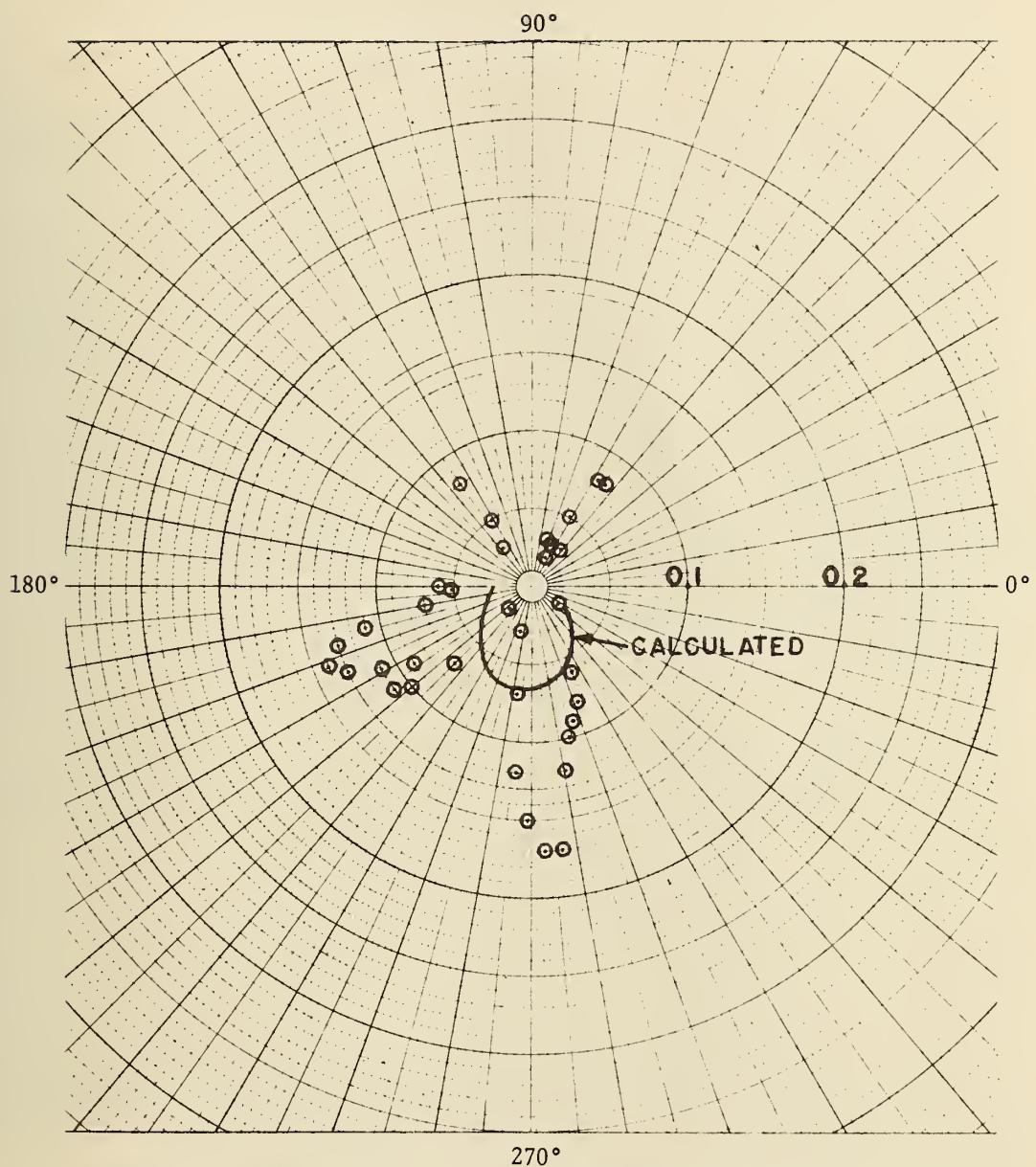


Figure 19. Polar plot of calculated and measured attenuation in decibels =  $-20 \log_{10} |S_{21}|$  and  $\arg(S_{21}) = \psi_{21}$  of increased ODIC coaxial 2-port for frequencies from 0.1 to 0.5 GHz.

MAGNITUDE OF  $S_{21}$

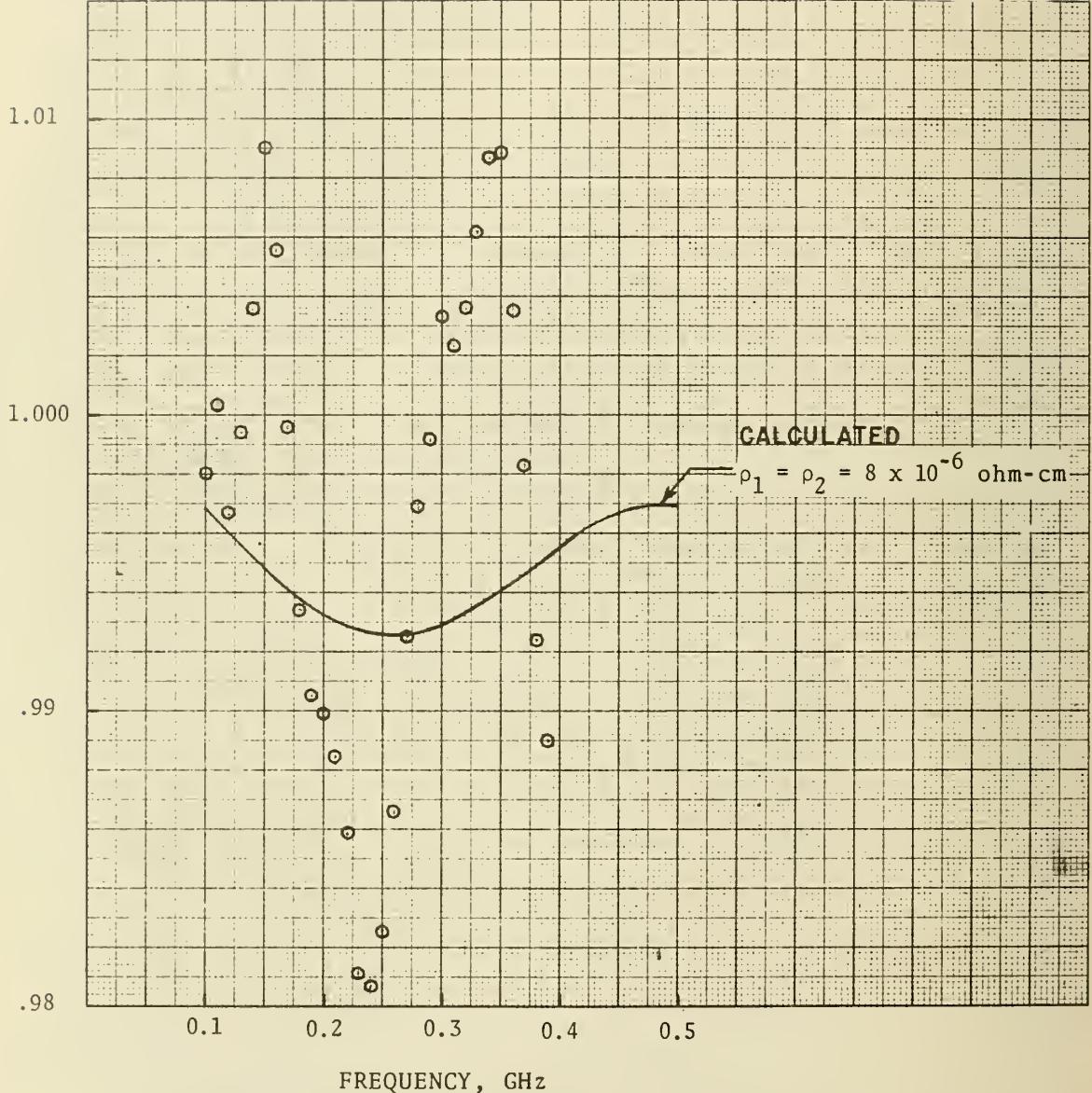


Figure 20. Calculated and measured  $|S_{21}|$  versus frequency for increased ODIC coaxial 2-port.

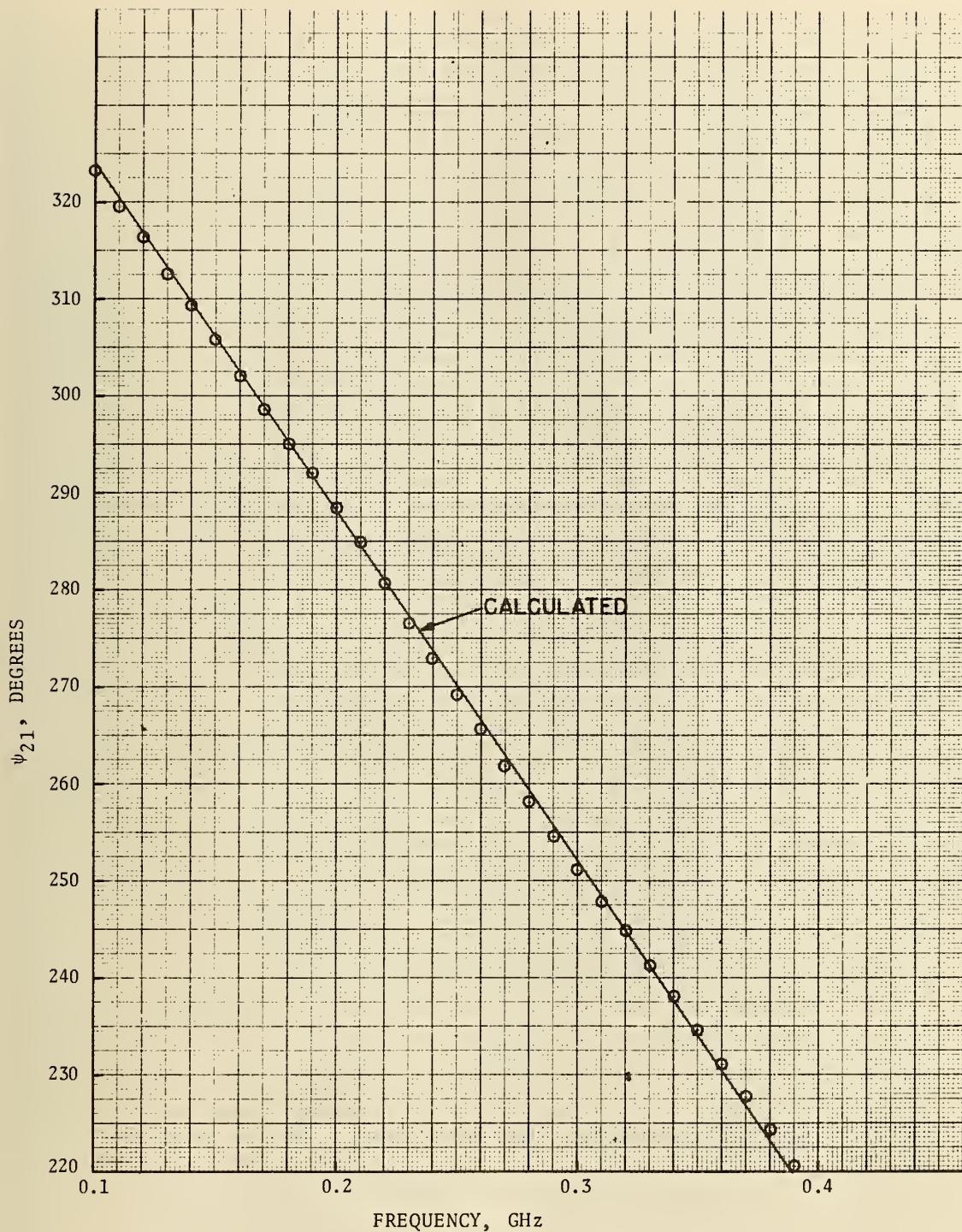


Figure 21. Calculated and measured  $\arg(S_{21}) = \psi_{21}$  versus frequency for increased ODIC coaxial 2-port.

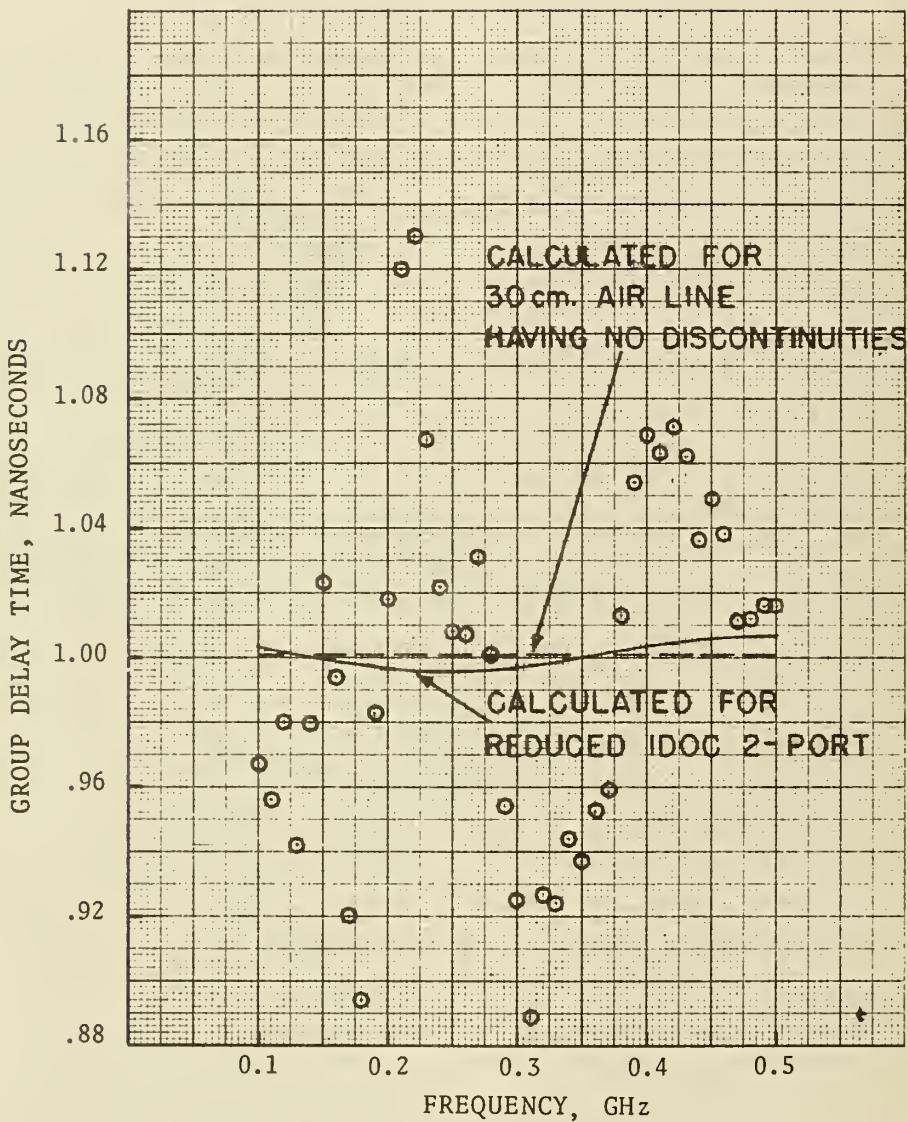
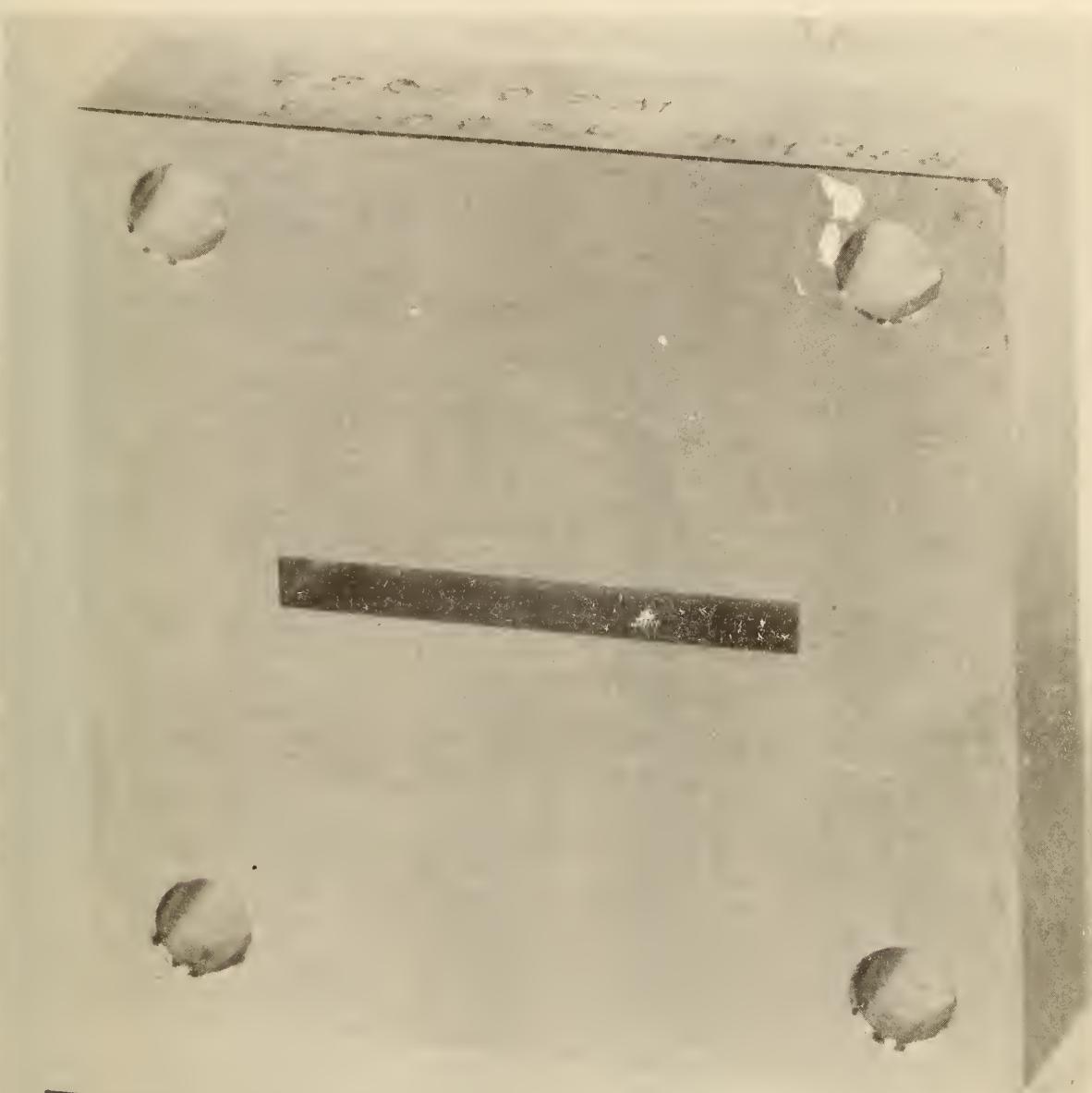


Figure 22. Calculated and measured group delay time versus frequency for increased ODIC coaxial 2-port.



REDUCED HEIGHT WAVEGUIDE  
 $L=0.4052"$ ,  $h_R=0.0918"$

Figure 23. Photograph of reduced height rectangular waveguide 2-port designed to be inserted into a WR-90 (IEC-R-100) waveguide system.

WS11 13:54 06/05/74

FOR WR-90 (R-100) WAVEGUIDE SYSTEM:

INTERNAL WIDTH	.9 INCHES
INTERNAL HEIGHT	.4 INCHES
 FOR 2-PORT:	
INTERNAL WIDTH	.9 INCHES
INTERNAL HEIGHT	.0918 INCHES
LENGTH	.4052 INCHES
RESISTIVITY	8.5E-6 OHM-CM.
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR	1.00064

FREQUENCY GHZ	RETURN LOSS DECIBELS	MAG(S11)	ARG(S11) DEGREES
------------------	-------------------------	----------	---------------------

8	1.05701	.88542	192.856
8.1	1.02289	.888905	191.71
8.2	.994234	.891843	190.621
8.3	.970268	.894307	189.583
8.4	.950387	.896356	188.586
8.5	.934112	.898037	187.624
8.6	.92106	.899388	186.693
8.7	.910931	.900437	185.788
8.8	.903484	.90121	184.904
8.9	.898529	.901724	184.038
9	.89592	.901995	183.187
9.1	.895548	.902033	182.347
9.2	.897331	.901848	181.517
9.3	.901219	.901445	180.693
9.4	.907183	.900826	179.873
9.5	.91522	.899993	179.055
9.6	.925345	.898944	178.236
9.7	.937597	.897677	177.416
9.8	.952034	.896186	176.591
9.9	.968736	.894465	175.759
10	.987805	.892503	174.919
10.1	1.00936	.890291	174.068
10.2	1.03356	.887814	173.205
10.3	1.06058	.885056	172.327
10.4	1.09062	.882001	171.431
10.5	1.12392	.878626	170.517
10.6	1.16075	.874908	169.58
10.7	1.20144	.870819	168.619
10.8	1.24635	.866328	167.631
10.9	1.2959	.8614	166.613
11	1.35058	.855995	165.561
11.1	1.41093	.850067	164.473
11.2	1.47761	.843566	163.345
11.3	1.55136	.836434	162.174
11.4	1.63304	.828606	160.954
11.5	1.72364	.820008	159.681
11.6	1.82433	.810557	158.352
11.7	1.93646	.80016	156.959
11.8	2.06163	.788712	155.499
11.9	2.20171	.776094	153.964
12	2.35891	.762175	152.349
12.1	2.53584	.746806	150.646
12.2	2.73562	.729826	149.847
12.3	2.96198	.711051	146.946
12.4	3.21941	.690287	144.934
12.5	3.51333	.667319	142.803
12.6	3.85036	.641922	140.544
12.7	4.23865	.613858	138.149
12.8	4.68828	.582889	135.612
12.9	5.21199	.548783	132.925
13	5.82604	.511326	130.083

Figure 24. Computer printout of program WS11 for rectangular waveguide 2-port.

WS21 14:00 06/05/74

## FOR WR-90 (R-100) WAVEGUIDE SYSTEM:

INTERNAL WIDTH	.9 INCHES
INTERNAL HEIGHT	.4 INCHES
 FOR 2-PORT:	
INTERNAL WIDTH	.9 INCHES
INTERNAL HEIGHT	.0918 INCHES
LENGTH	.4052 INCHES
RESISTIVITY	8.5E-6 OHM-CM.
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR	1.00064

## DELTA F FOR CALCULATION OF GROUP DELAY

.05 GHZ

FREQUENCY GHZ	ATTENUATION DECIBELS	MAG(S21)	ANG(S21) DEGREES	GROUP DELAY NANOSECONDS
8	6.67891	.463505	-77.1143	3.28741E-2
8.1	6.80454	.456849	-78.2646	3.11983E-2
8.2	6.91374	.451142	-79.3565	2.96136E-2
8.3	7.00779	.446283	-80.3988	2.83439E-2
8.4	7.08778	.442192	-81.399	2.72637E-2
8.5	7.15464	.438801	-82.3633	.026345
8.6	7.20917	.436055	-83.2971	2.55655E-2
8.7	7.25206	.433907	-84.2051	2.49077E-2
8.8	7.28389	.43232	-85.0914	2.43571E-2
8.9	7.30517	.431262	-85.9596	2.39024E-2
9.	7.31635	.430708	-86.8131	2.35343E-2
9.1	7.3178	.430635	-87.6548	2.32451E-2
9.2	7.30987	.431029	-88.4874	2.30289E-2
9.3	7.29283	.431875	-89.3135	2.28508E-2
9.4	7.26693	.433165	269.865	2.27972E-2
9.5	7.23239	.434891	269.045	2.27748E-2
9.6	7.18938	.43705	268.224	2.28119E-2
9.7	7.13807	.439639	267.402	2.29067E-2
9.8	7.07857	.442661	266.574	2.30588E-2
9.9	7.011	.446118	265.741	2.32676E-2
10.	6.93545	.450015	264.899	2.35337E-2
10.1	6.85199	.454361	264.046	2.38577E-2
10.2	6.76066	.459163	263.18	.024241
10.3	6.66151	.464434	262.3	2.46857E-2
10.4	6.55457	.470188	261.402	2.51937E-2
10.5	6.43986	.476439	260.485	2.57683E-2
10.6	6.31738	.483205	259.546	2.64126E-2
10.7	6.18714	.490505	258.583	2.71308E-2
10.8	6.04913	.49836	257.592	2.79275E-2
10.9	5.90336	.506795	256.572	2.88077E-2
11.	5.74982	.515833	255.517	2.97774E-2
11.1	5.58852	.525502	254.427	3.08432E-2
11.2	5.41945	.53583	253.296	3.20122E-2
11.3	5.24266	.546849	252.121	3.32928E-2
11.4	5.05817	.558588	250.898	3.46936E-2
11.5	4.86606	.57108	249.622	3.62244E-2
11.6	4.66642	.584358	248.288	3.78958E-2
11.7	4.45939	.598454	246.892	3.97188E-2
11.8	4.24517	.613397	245.427	4.17054E-2
11.9	4.02402	.629215	243.887	4.38683E-2
12.	3.79627	.645931	242.267	.04622
12.1	3.56238	.663561	240.558	4.87729E-2
12.2	3.3229	.682111	238.753	5.15394E-2
12.3	3.07855	.701573	236.845	5.45295E-2
12.4	2.8302	.721922	234.825	5.77519E-2
12.5	2.57895	.743109	232.685	6.12109E-2
12.6	2.32613	.765056	230.416	6.49053E-2
12.7	2.07333	.78765	228.009	6.88268E-2
12.8	1.82246	.810731	225.458	.072957
12.9	1.57575	.834089	222.755	7.72647E-2
13.	1.33576	.857456	219.894	8.17034E-2

NOW AT 999

SRU'S: 1.1

READY

Figure 25. Computer printout of program WS21 for rectangular waveguide 2-port.

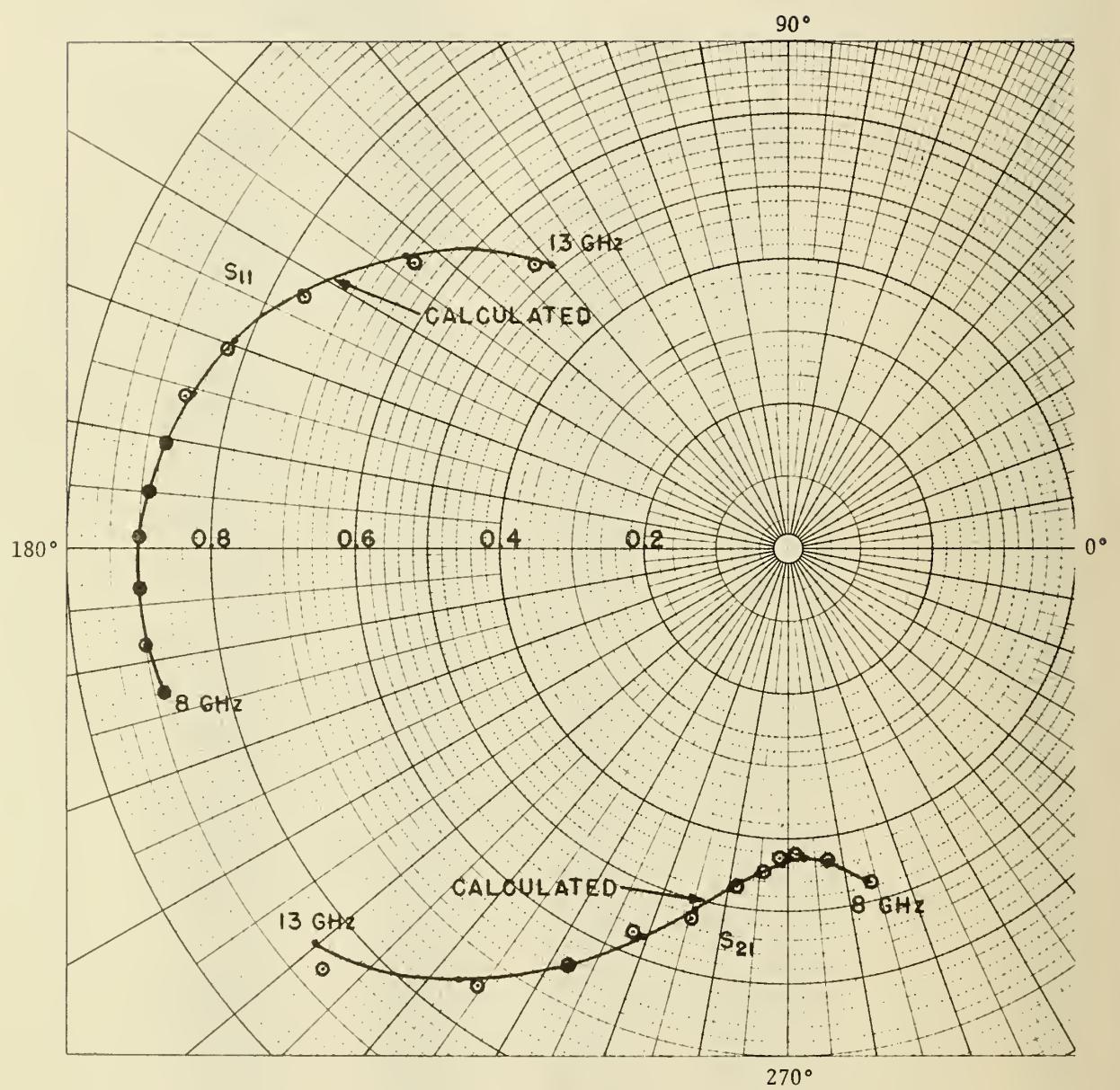


Figure 26. Polar plot of calculated and measured  $S_{11}$  and  $S_{21}$  of rectangular waveguide 2-port for frequencies from 8 to 13 GHz.

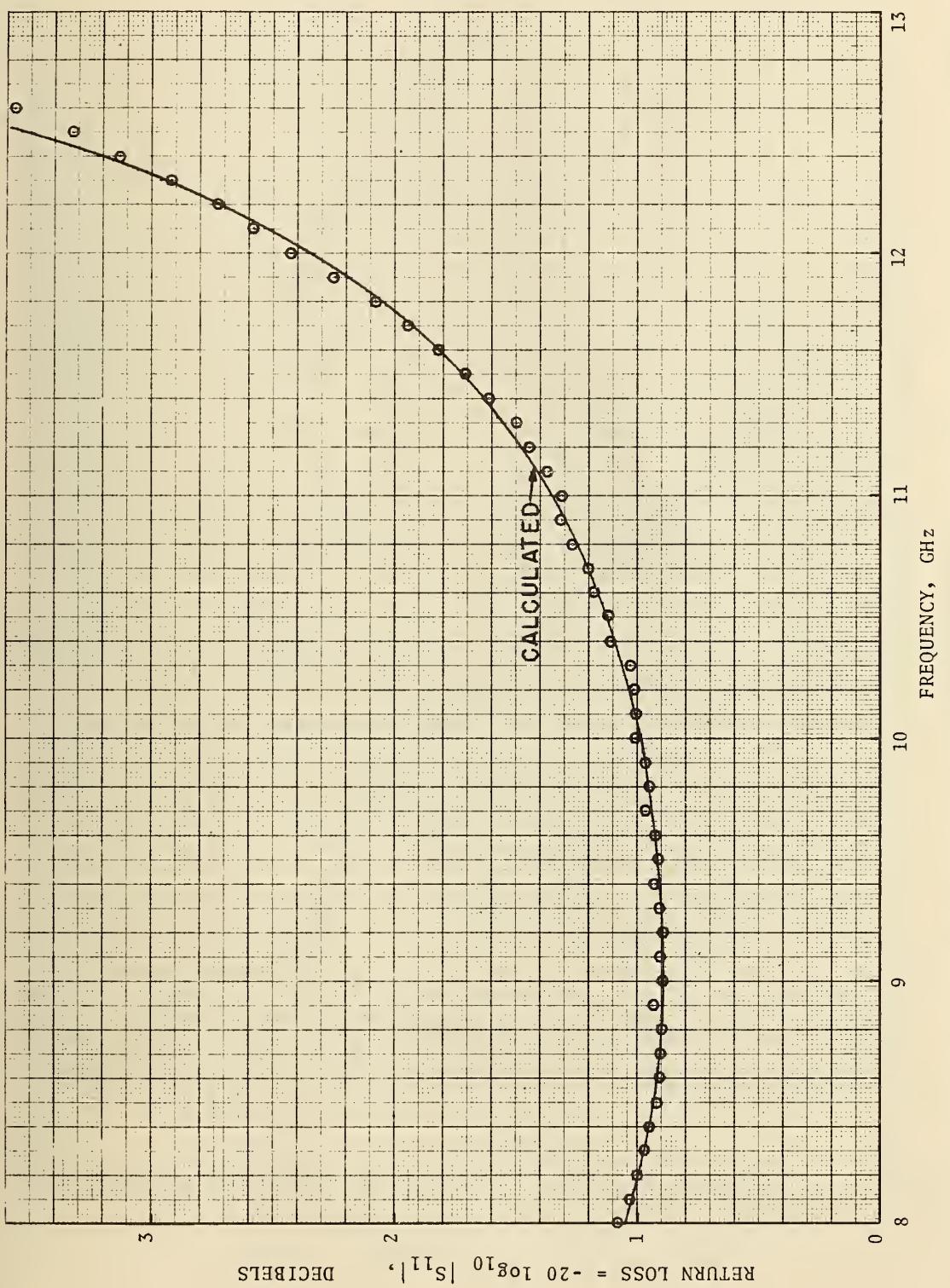


Figure 27. Calculated and measured return loss =  $-20 \log_{10} |S_{11}|$  versus frequency for rectangular waveguide 2-port.

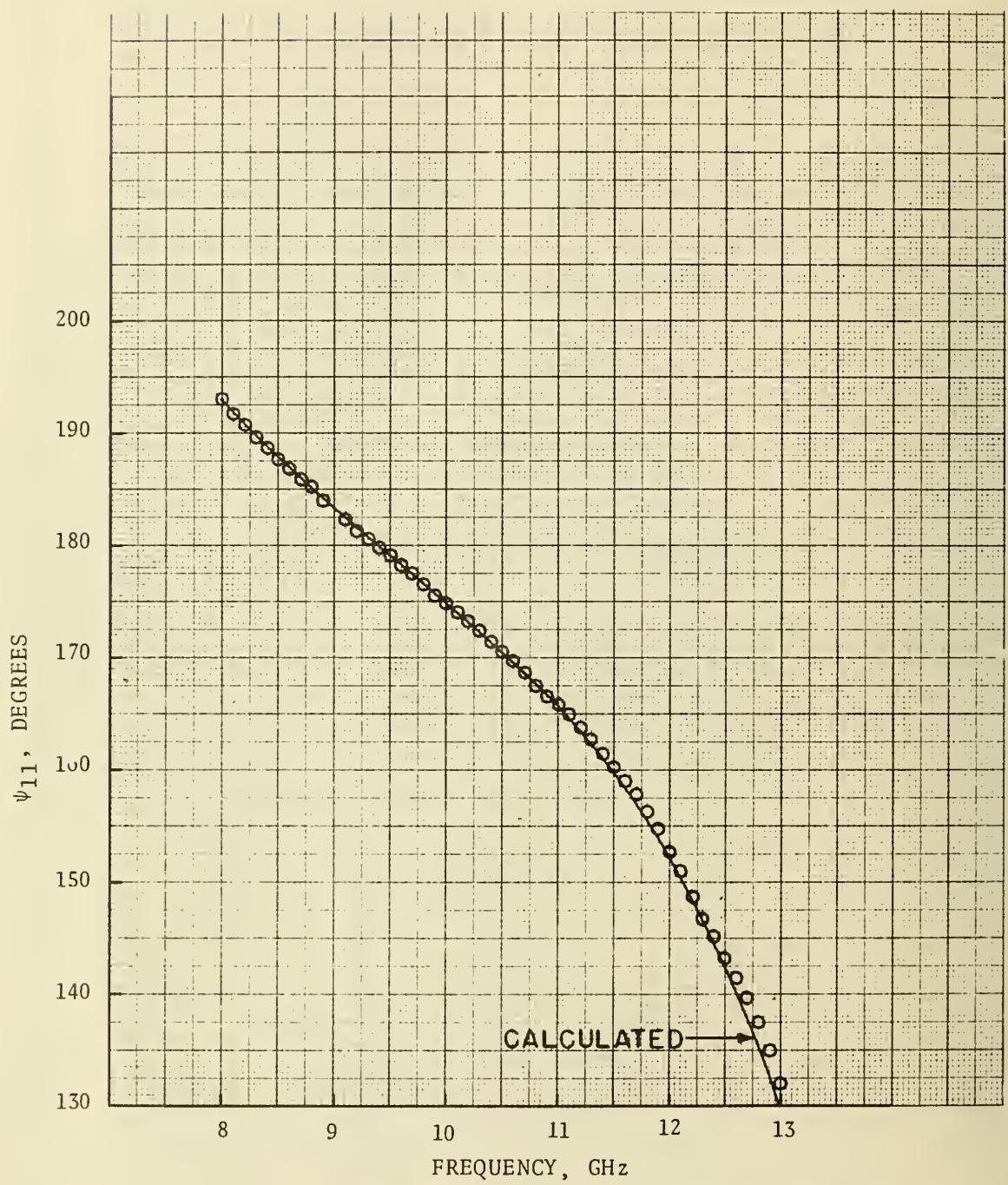


Figure 28. Calculated and measured  $\arg(S_{11}) = \psi_{11}$  in degrees versus frequency for rectangular waveguide 2-port.

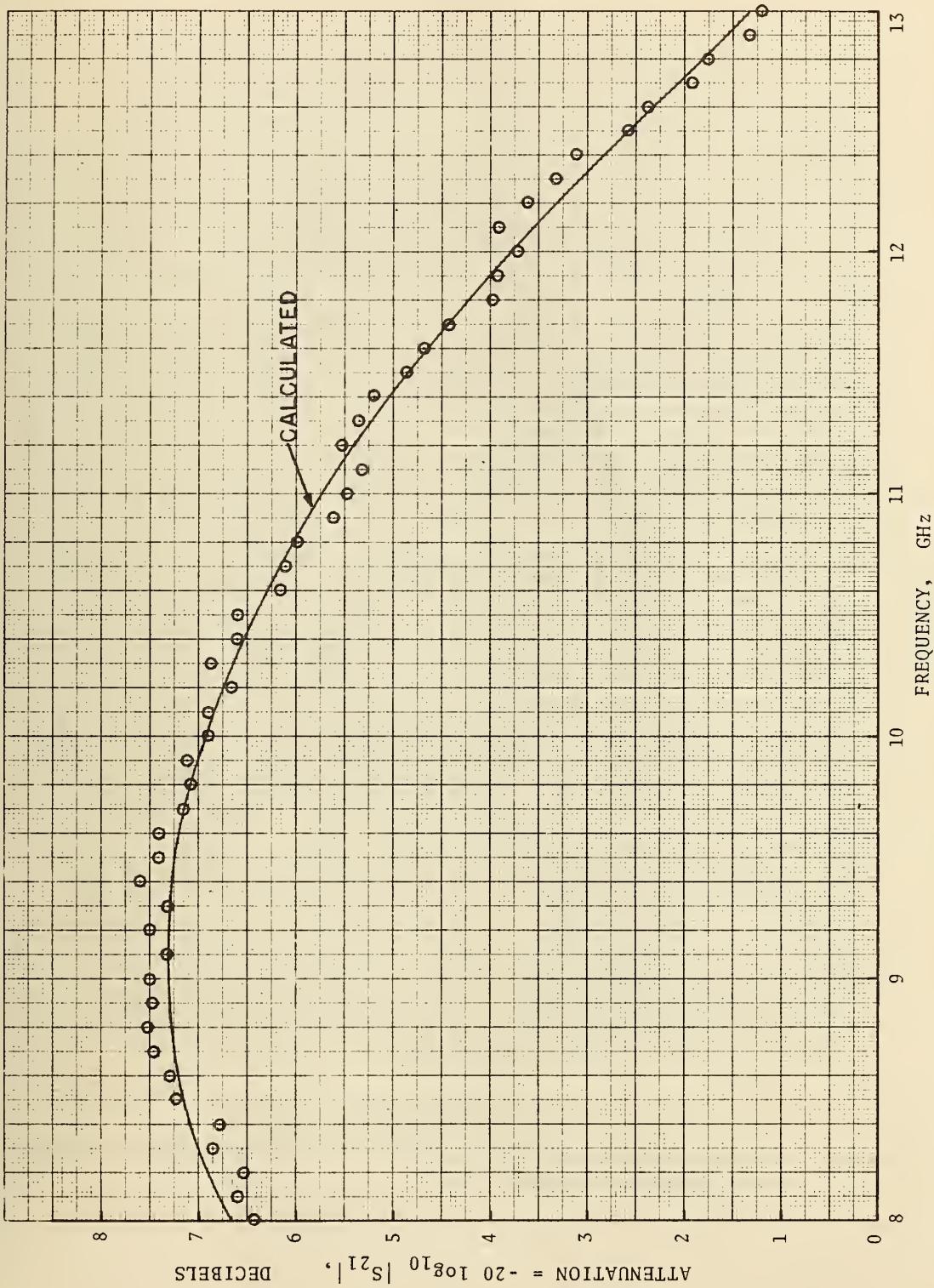


Figure 29. Calculated and measured attenuation =  $-20 \log_{10} |S_{21}|$  versus frequency for rectangular waveguide 2-port.

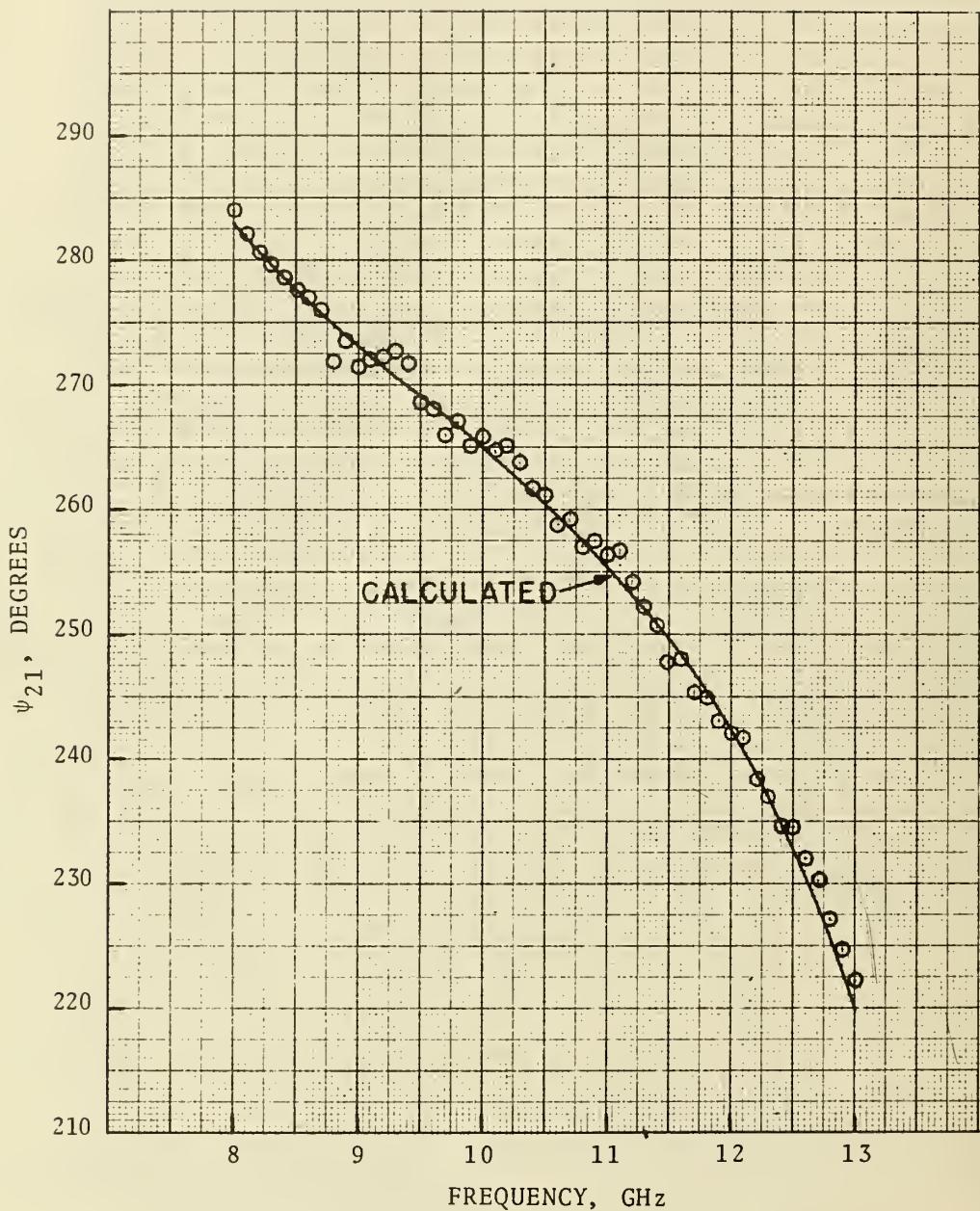


Figure 30. Calculated and measured  $\arg(S_{21}) = \psi_{21}$  in degrees versus frequency for rectangular waveguide 2-port.

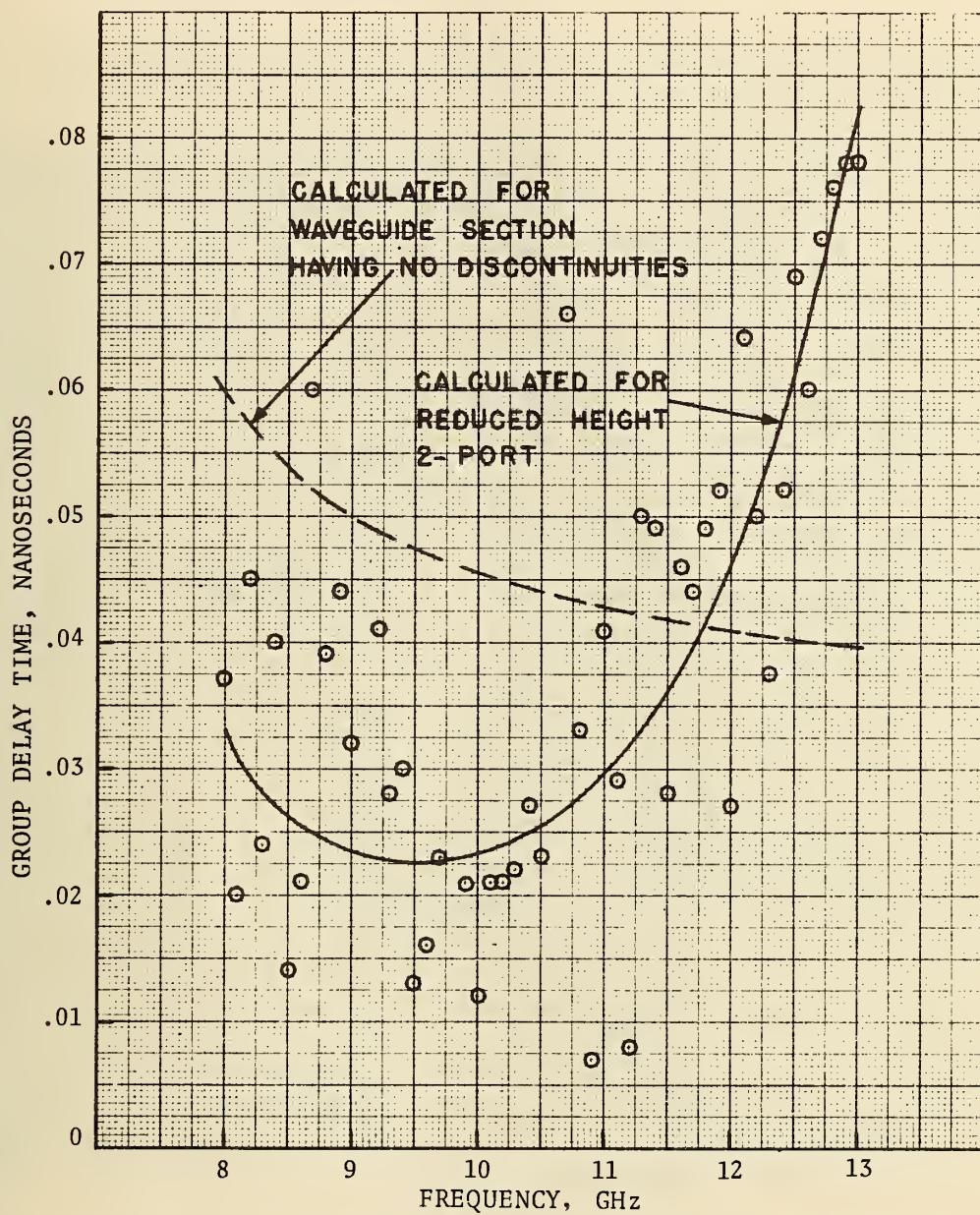


Figure 31. Calculated and measured group delay time versus frequency for rectangular waveguide 2-port.

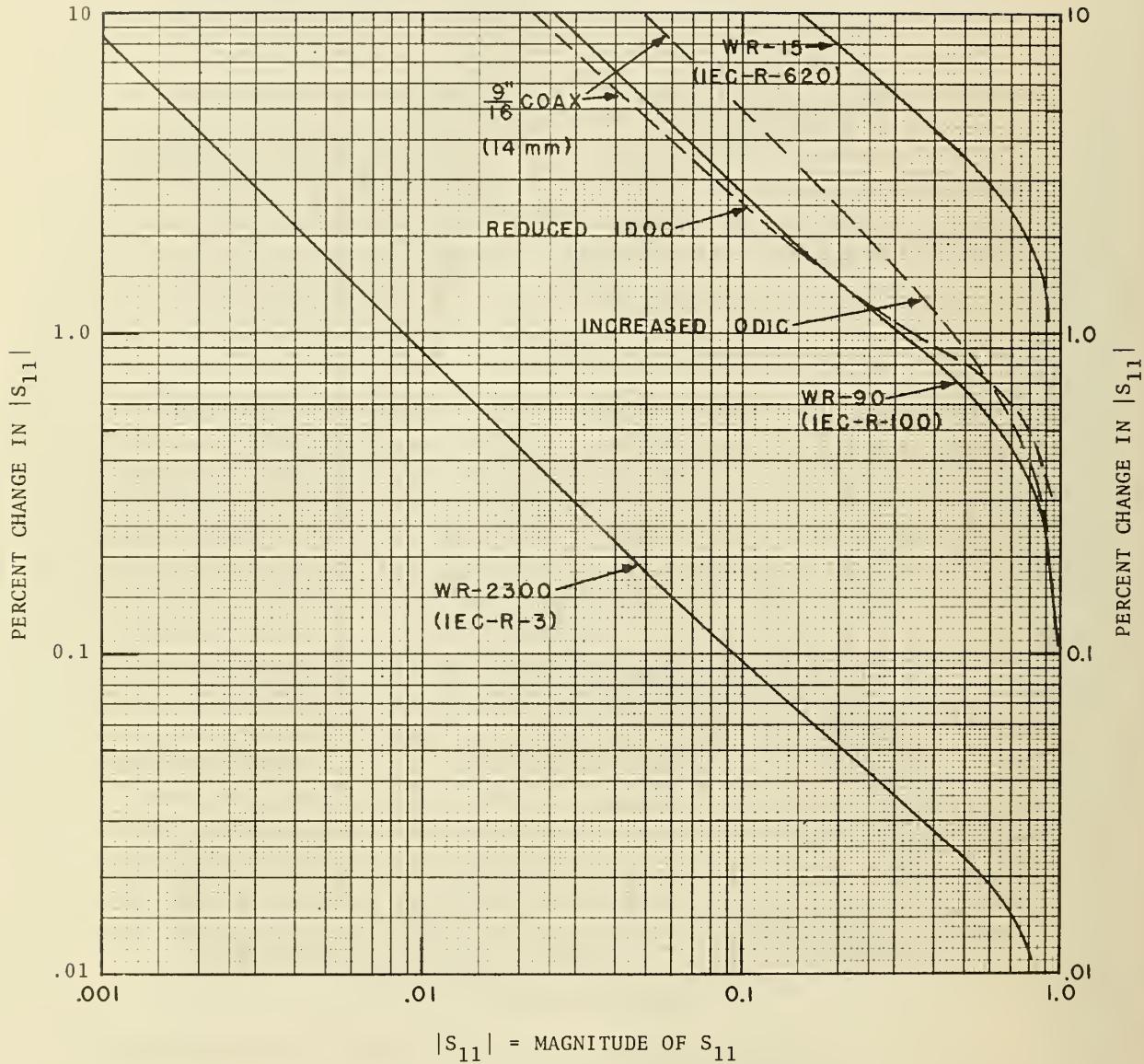


Figure 32. Percent change in  $|S_{11}|$  versus  $|S_{11}|$  of  $\lambda_G/4$  2-port standards corresponding to a change of 0.001 inch in the increased ODIC or reduced IDOC of 9/16 inch (14 mm) coaxial 2-ports or reduced height rectangular waveguide 2-ports.

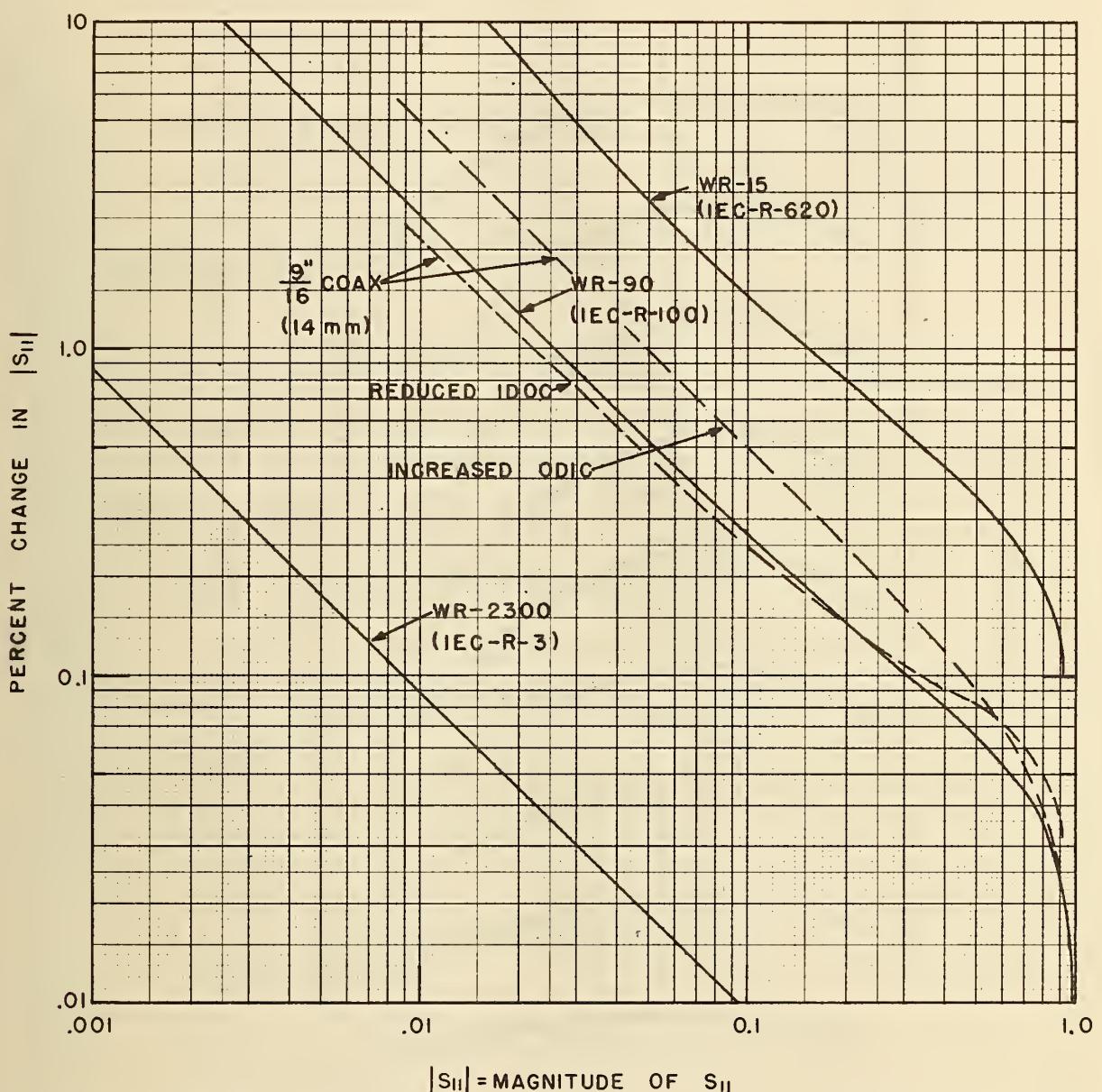


Figure 33. Percent change in  $|S_{11}|$  versus  $|S_{11}|$  of  $\lambda_G/4$  2-port standards corresponding to a change of 0.0001 inch in the increased ODIC or reduced IDOC of 9/16 inch (14 mm) coaxial 2-ports, or reduced height rectangular waveguide 2-ports.

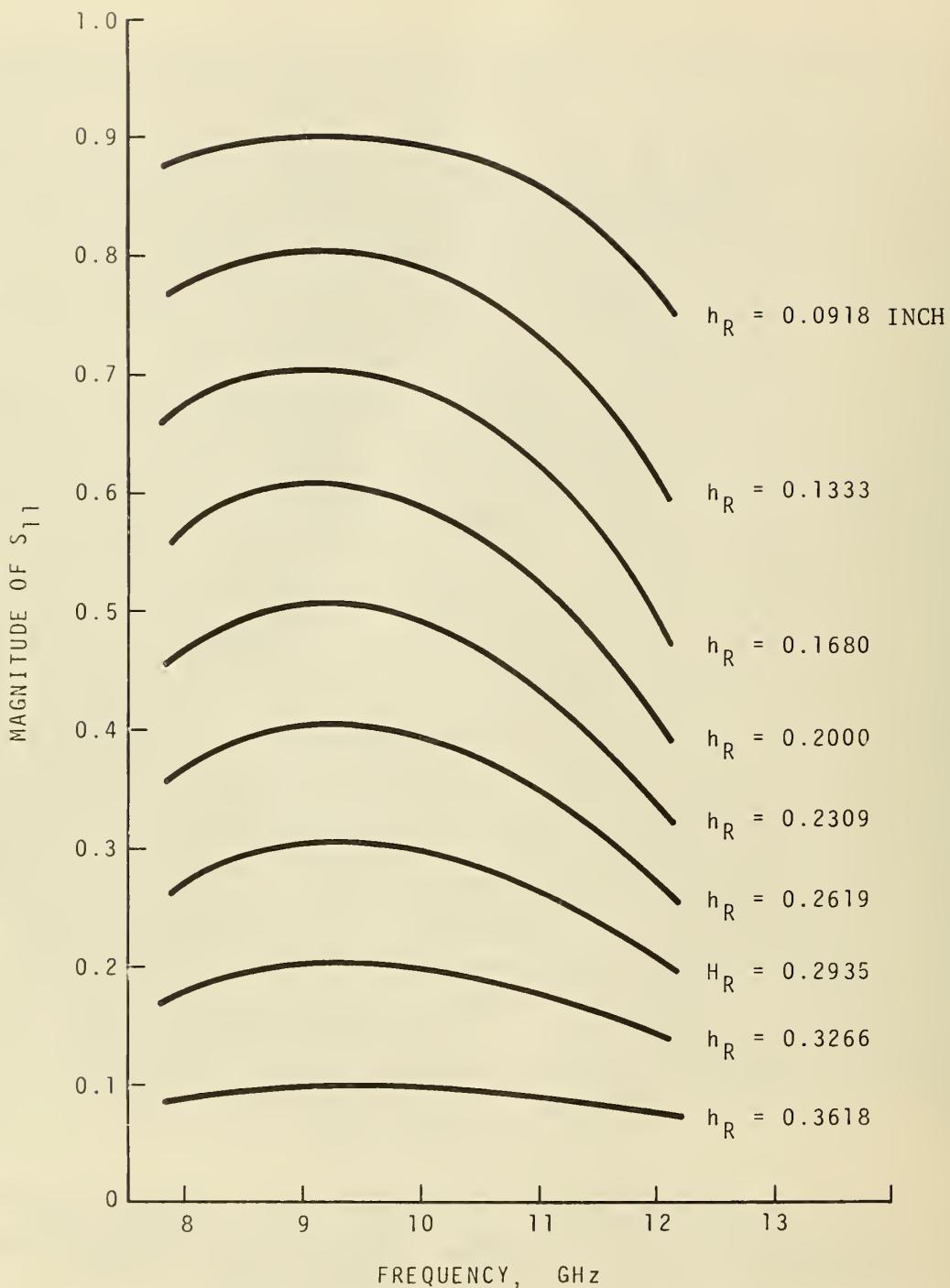


Figure 34. Calculated  $|S_{11}|$  versus frequency for various reduced height WR-90 (IEC-R-100) rectangular waveguide 2-port standards all having a length of 0.4052 inch.

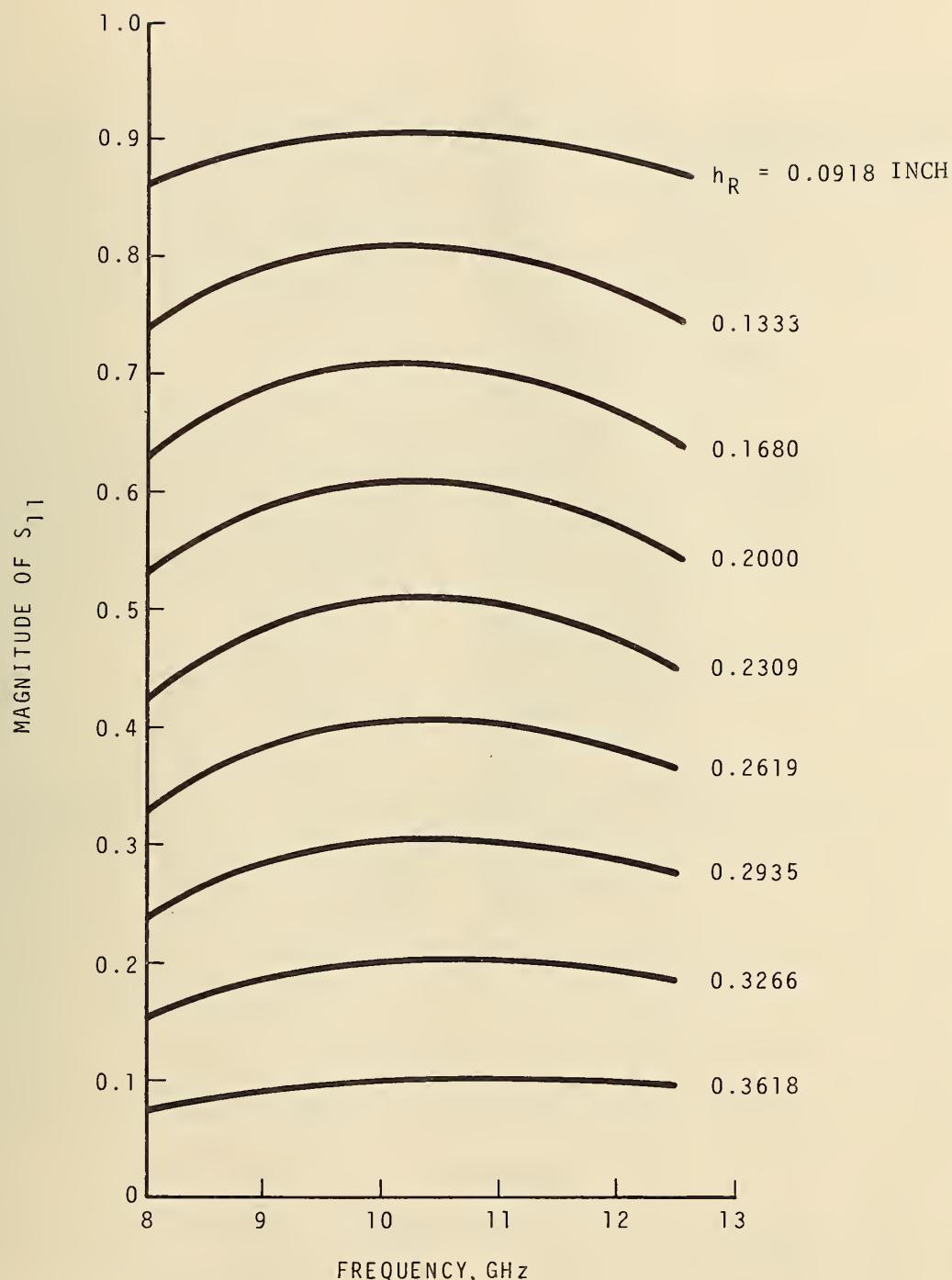


Figure 35. Calculated  $|S_{11}|$  versus frequency for various reduced height WR-90 (IEC-R-100) rectangular waveguide 2-port standards all having a length of 0.3150 inch (80 mm).

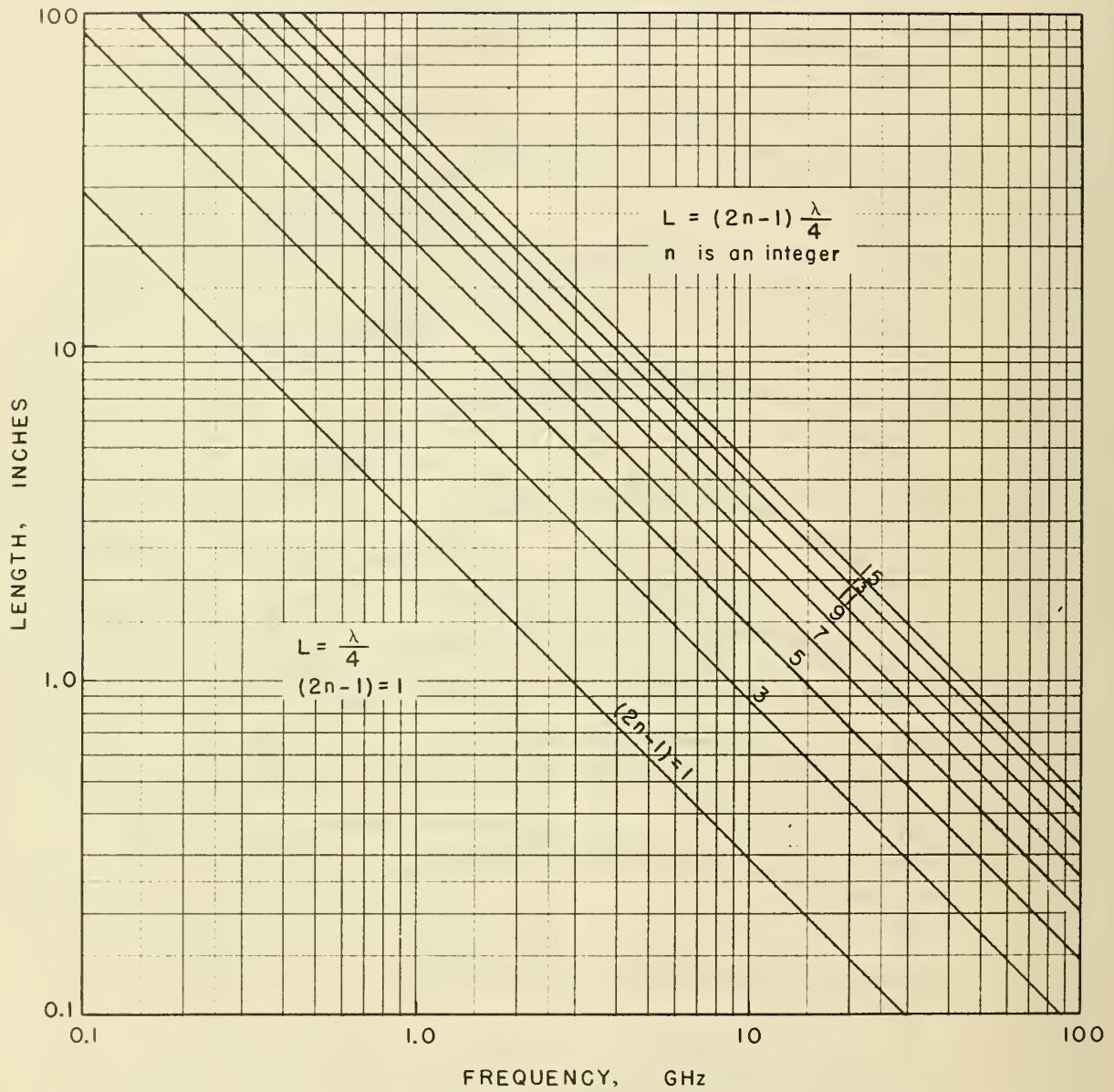


Figure 36. Plot of  $L = (2n-1) \lambda_G/4$  versus frequency for TEM mode propagation in coaxial line.

## Appendix CS11

CS11 09:01 06/04/74

```

1REM
2REM INPUT DATA REQUIRED:
3REM
4REM FOR COAXIAL SYSTEM INTO WHICH 2-PORT IS INSERTED:
5REM COAXIAL SYSTEM DESIGNATOR.....LINE 250
6REM ODIC (INCHES).....LINE 205 A1
7REM IDOC (INCHES).....LINE 215 B1
8REM
9REM FOR REDUCED IDOC 2-PORT STANDARD:
10REM ODIC (INCHES).....LINE 210 A2
11REM IDOC (INCHES).....LINE 220 B2
12REM LENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 225 L
13REM IC RESISTIVITY (OHM-CM.).....LINE 230 P1
14REM OC RESISTIVITY (OHM-CM.).....LINE 235 P2
15REM DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE DIVIDED BY CIRCUMFERENCE OF IC (FARADS/CM.).....LINE 240 C1
16REM (NOTE THAT C1 IS ASSUMED INDEPENDENT OF FREQUENCY AND IS NOT CALCULATED BY THIS PROGRAM BUT MUST BE OBTAINED BY OTHER MEANS)
17REM RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR.....LINE 200 E
18REM FREQUENCIES (GHZ).....LINE 329 F
19REM
20REM CALCULATED PARAMETERS:
21REM
22REM TEM MODE Z0 OF COAXIAL SYSTEM (OHMS).....LINE 305 Z1
23REM TEM MODE Z0 OF 2-PORT (OHMS).....LINE 310 Z2
24REM DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE (FARADS).....LINE 360 C2
25REM DISCONTINUITY SUSCEPTANCE/Y02.....LINE 370 E7
26REM (NOTE THAT Y02=1/Z0^2)
27REM GUIDE WAVELENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 330 W
28REM IC SKIN DEPTH (CM.).....LINE 335 K1
29REM OC SKIN DEPTH (CM.).....LINE 340 K2
30REM ATTENUATION CONSTANT OF 2-PORT(CM.).....LINE 345 A
31REM (ATTEN. CONST.)*(LENGTH)---(DB).....LINE 355 A7
32REM RETURN LOSS (DB) CORRESPONDING TO S11.....LINE 481 T5
33REM MAGNITUDE OF S11.....LINE 480 S
34REM ARGUMENT OF S11 (DEGREES).....LINE 500 T3
35REM (NOTE THAT IF G1<0 THEN T3+180)
36REM
37REM C=2.997925*10^10
38REM N=8.68589
39REM N3=.54
40REM N3=.5/P
41REM 200E1=.00064
42REM 205A1=.24425
43REM 210A2=.24425
44REM 215B1=.5625
45REM 220B2=.5185
46REM 225 L=.30/N1
47REM P1=.2/10^6
48REM P2=.5/10^6
49REM C1=1.94969/10^15
50REM C=(N1+5QRCE))
51REM 246Z1=.59*.9392*LOG(B1/A1)
52REM 247Z2=.59*.9392*LOG(B2/A2)
53REM C9=2.302585093
54REM
55REM PRINT FOR 9/16 INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:
56REM ODIC ,A1;"INCHES"
57REM IDOC ,B1;"INCHES"
58REM TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE ,Z1;"OHMS"
59REM
60REM
61REM
62REM
63REM
64REM
65REM
66REM
67REM
68REM
69REM
70REM
71REM
72REM
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239REM
240REM
241REM
242REM
243REM
244REM
245REM
246REM
247REM
248REM
249REM
250REM
251REM
252REM
253REM
254PRINT "FOR 2-PORT:"
255PRINT" ODIC ,A2;"INCHES"
256PRINT" IDOC ,B2;"INCHES"
257PRINT" LENGTH ,L1;"INCHES"
258PRINT" TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE ,Z2;"OHMS"
259PRINT" DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE ,C1*P1*A1*N1;"FARADS
260PRINT" RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR ,E
261PRINT" IC RESISTIVITY ,P1;"OHM-CM."
262PRINT" OC RESISTIVITY ,P2;"OHM-CM."
263PRINT" 315R1=Z1/Z2
264PRINT" 320R2=R1*2
265PRINT" 323PRINT" FREQUENCY,"RETURN LO55"," ,,"ARG(S11)"
266PRINT" GHZ ,,"DECIBELS","MAG(S11)" ,,"DEGREES"
267PRINT" 329FOR F=.1 TO .5STEP.01
268PRINT" 330 W=V/(F*10^19)
269PRINT" 335K1=N3*5QRCP1/F)
270PRINT" 340K2=N3*5QRCP2/F)
271PRINT" 345 A=2*P*F*((K1/A2)+(K2/B2))/(N1*Z2)
272PRINT" 350 A6=2*A4*L*W
273PRINT" 355AT=A6*N/2
274PRINT" 360C2=P*A1*N1*C1
275PRINT" 365 B3=2*P*F*C2*10^9
276PRINT" 370 E7=Z2*B3
277PRINT" 375 B=4*P*L/W
278PRINT" 380S5=SIN(B)
279PRINT" 385CS5=COS(B)
280PRINT" 390A9=1-A6
281PRINT" 395C6=E7*E7*R2
282PRINT" 400R3=(1-R2+C6)*(1-A9*C5)
283PRINT" 405R4=2+E7*R2*A9*55
284PRINT" 410R5=R3+R4
285PRINT" 415I1=-2+E7*R2*(1+A9*C5)
286PRINT" 420I2=(1-R2+C6)*A9*55
287PRINT" 425I3=I1+I2
288PRINT" 430MI=5QR(R5+2*I3+2)
289PRINT" 435R6=(1-R1)+2-C6
290PRINT" 440R7=((1-R1)+2-(E7*R1)+2)*C5
291PRINT" 445R8=(2+E7*R1)*(1-R1)*55
292PRINT" 450R9=R6-A9*(R7+R8)
293PRINT" 455I4=(2+E7*R1)*(1+R1)
294PRINT" 460I5=R7*TAN(B)
295PRINT" 465I6=-2+E7*R1*(1-R1)*C5
296PRINT" 470I7=I4*(1-A6)*(I5+I6)
297PRINT" 475M2=5QR(R9+2+I7+2)
298PRINT" 480S =M1/M2
299PRINT" 481T5=(20*LOG(1/5))/C9
300PRINT" 485G1=(R5+R9+I3*I7)/(R9*R9+I7*I7)
301PRINT" 490G2=(I3*R9-R5+I7)/(R9*R9+I7*I7)
302PRINT" 495G3=ATN(G2/G1)
303PRINT" 500T3=G3*180/P
304PRINT" 505IF G1<0 THEN 520
305PRINT F,T5,S,T3
306PRINT" 515IF G1>0 THEN 525
307PRINT F,T5,S,T3+180
308PRINT" 525NEXT F

```

```

2REM INPUT DATA REQUIRED:
4REM
6REM FOR COAXIAL SYSTEM INTO WHICH 2-PORT IS INSERTED:
7REM COAXIAL SYSTEM DESIGNATOR.....LINE 296
8REM ODIC (INCHES).....LINE 135 A1
9REM IDOC (INCHES).....LINE 145 B1
12REM FOR REDUCED IDOC 2-PORT STANDARD:
14REM ODIC (INCHES).....LINE 140 A2
16REM IDOC (INCHES).....LINE 150 B2
18REM LENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 155 L
20REM IC RESISTIVITY (OHM-CM.).....LINE 160 P1
22REM OC RESISTIVITY (OHM-CM.).....LINE 165 P2
24REM DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE DIVIDED BY CIRCUMFER-
26REM ENCE OF IC (FARADS/CM.).....LINE 170 C5
28REM (NOTE THAT C5 IS ASSUMED INDEPENDENT OF FRE-
30REM QUENCY AND IS NOT CALCULATED BY THIS PRO-
32REM GRAM BUT MUST BE OBTAINED BY OTHER MEANS)
34REM RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR.....LINE 130 E
36REM FREQUENCIES (GHZ).....LINE 400 F
37REM
38REM DELTA F FOR GROUP DELAY CALCULATION...LINE 205 M3
40REM
41REM
42REM CALCULATED PARAMETERS:
44REM
46REM TEM MODE Z0 OF COAXIAL SYSTEM (OHMS)..LINE 180 Z1
48REM TEM MODE Z0 OF 2-PORT (OHMS).....LINE 185 Z2
50REM DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE (FARADS)....LINE 190 C2
52REM DISCONTINUITY SUSCEPTANCE/Y02.....LINE 480 E7
54REM (NOTE THAT Y02=1/Z02)
56REM GUIDE WAVELENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 420 W
58REM IC SKIN DEPTH (CM.).....LINE 435 K1
60REM OC SKIN DEPTH (CM.).....LINE 440 K2
61REM ATTENUATION OF 2-PORT (DECIBELS)....LINE 811 T5
62REM ATTENUATION CONSTANT OF 2-PORT (N/CM) ..LINE 445 A
63REM ATTENUATION CONSTANT*LENGTH (DB)....LINE 460 A7
64REM MAGNITUDE OF S21.....LINE 810 S
66REM ARGUMENT OF S21 (DEGREES).....LINE 860 T3
68REM (NOTE THAT IF G1<0 THEN T3+180)
70REM GROUP DELAY (NANOSECONDS).....LINE 830 K9
72REM (NOTE THAT IF K6*K5>0 THEN LINE 840)
74REM
100P=3.14159265
105C=2.997925*10+10
110N=8.68589
115N1=2.54
125N3=.5/P
130E=1.00064
135A1=.24425
140A2=.24425
145B1=.5625
150B2=.5185
155L=30/N1
160 P1=2/10+6
165 P2=8/10+6
170 C5=1.94969/10+15
175V=C/(N1*SQR(E))
180Z1=59.9392*LOG(B1/A1)
185Z2=59.9392*LOG(B2/A2)
190C2=P*A1*N1*C5
195R1=Z1/Z2
200R2=R1+2
205M3=.005
210C9=2.302585093
296PRINT"FOR 9/16 INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:"
300 PRINT" ODIC "A1;"INCHES"
305PRINT" IDOC "B1;"INCHES"
310 PRINT" TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE",Z1;"OHMS"
315PRINT
318PRINT"FOR 2-PORT:"
319 PRINT" ODIC "A2;"INCHES"
320PRINT" IDOC "B2;"INCHES"
325PRINT" LENGTH "L;"INCHES"
330 PRINT" TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE",Z2;"OHMS"
335PRINT" DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE ",C5*P*A1*N1;"FARADS"
340PRINT" RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR "E
345PRINT" IC RESISTIVITY "P1;"OHM-CM."
350PRINT" OC RESISTIVITY "P2;"OHM-CM."
355PRINT
360 PRINT"DELTA F FOR CALCULATION OF GROUP DELAY",M3;"GHZ"
365PRINT
366PRINT
370PRINT"FREQUENCY","ATTENUATION"," ","ARG(S21)","GROUP DELAY"
375PRINT" GHZ ","DECIBELS","MAG(S21)","DEGREES","NANOSECONDS"

```

380PRINT  
400FOR F=.1 TO .5 STEP .01  
410F1=F-M3  
415F2=F+M3  
420W=V/(F\*10+9)  
425W1=W\*F/F1  
430W2=W\*F/F2  
435K1=N3\*SQR(P1/F)  
440K2=N3\*SQR(P2/F)  
445 A=2\*P\*F\*((K1/A2)+(K2/B2))/(N1\*Z2)  
450A6=2\*A\*L\*N1  
460A7=A6\*N/2  
465A8=A6\*SQR(F1/F)  
470A9=A6\*SQR(F2/F)  
475B5=2\*P\*F\*C2\*10+9  
480E7=Z2\*B5  
485E8=E7\*(F1/F)  
490E9=E7\*(F2/F)  
495B8=4\*P\*L/W  
500B3=B\*W/W1  
505B4=B\*W/W2  
600Q1=4\*R1\*(1-A6/2)\*COS(B/2)  
605Q2=4\*R1\*(1-A8/2)\*COS(B3/2)  
610Q7=4\*R1\*(1-A9/2)\*COS(B4/2)  
615H1=4\*R1\*(1-A6/2)\*SIN(B/2)  
620M1=SQR(01+2+H1\*2)  
625D1=ATNC(H1/Q1)  
630Q2=-((1-R1)+2-E7\*E7\*R2)\*(1-A6)  
635Q8=-((1-R1)+2-E8\*E8\*R2)\*(1-A8)  
640Q9=-((1-R1)+2-E9\*E9\*R2)\*(1-A9)  
645Q3=((1+R1)+2-E7\*E7\*R2)\*COS(B)  
650D3=((1+R1)+2-E8\*E8\*R2)\*COS(B3)  
655D4=((1+R1)+2-E9\*E9\*R2)\*COS(B4)  
660H6=Q6\*TAN(B3/2)  
665H7=Q7\*TAN(B4/2)  
670 Q4=-2\*E7\*R1\*(1+R1)\*SIN(B)  
675D5=-2\*E8\*R1\*(1+R1)\*SIN(B3)  
680D6=-2\*E9\*R1\*(1+R1)\*SIN(B4)  
685Q5=Q2+Q3+Q4  
690D7=Q8+D3+D5  
695D8=Q9+D4+D6  
700H3=((1+R1)+2-E7\*E7\*R2)\*SIN(B)  
705J1=((1+R1)+2-E8\*E8\*R2)\*SIN(B3)  
710J2=((1+R1)+2-E9\*E9\*R2)\*SIN(B4)  
715H2=2\*E7\*R1\*(1+R1)\*COS(B)  
720H8=2\*E8\*R1\*(1+R1)\*COS(B3)  
725H9=2\*E9\*R1\*(1+R1)\*COS(B4)  
730H4=2\*E7\*R1\*(R1-1)\*(1-A6)  
735J3=2\*E8\*R1\*(R1-1)\*(1-A8)  
740J4=2\*E9\*R1\*(R1-1)\*(1-A9)  
745H5=H2+H3+H4  
750J5=H8+J1+J3  
755J6=H9+J2+J4  
760M2=SQR(Q5+2+H5\*2)  
765D2=ATNC(H5/Q5)  
770T1=D1\*180/P  
775J7=(Q6\*D7+H6\*J5)/(D7\*D7+J5\*J5)  
780J8=(Q7\*D8+H7\*J6)/(D8\*D8+J6\*J6)  
785K3=(H6\*D7-Q6\*J5)/(D7\*D7+J5\*J5)  
790K4=(H7\*D8-Q7\*J6)/(D8\*D8+J6\*J6)  
795T2=D2\*180/P  
800KS=ATNC(K3/J7)  
805K6=ATNC(K4/J8)  
810S=M1/M2  
811TS=(20\*LOG(1/S))/C9  
815IF (K6\*K5)+2>1 THEN 840  
820IF K6\*K5<0 THEN 830  
825IF K6\*K5>0 THEN 840  
830K9=(K5+P-K6)/(4\*P\*M3)  
835IF K6\*K5<0 THEN 845  
840K9=(K5-K6)/(4\*P\*M3)  
841IF K5>K6 THEN 845  
842K9=-K9  
845G1=(Q1\*Q5+H1\*H5)/(Q5\*Q5+H5\*H5)  
850G2=(H1\*Q5-Q1\*H5)/(Q5\*Q5+H5\*H5)  
855G3=ATNC(G2/G1)  
860T3=G3\*180/P  
865IF G1>0 THEN 880  
870PRINT F,T5,S,T3,K9  
875IF G1>0 THEN 885  
880PRINT F,T5,S,T3+180,K9  
885NEXT F  
999END

## Appendix ICS11

ICS11 09:35 06/07/74

```

1REM
2REM INPUT DATA REQUIRED:
3REM
4REM FOR COAXIAL SYSTEM INTO WHICH 2-PORT IS INSERTED:
5REM COAXIAL SYSTEM DESIGNATOR.....LINE 250
6REM ODIC (INCHES).....LINE 205 A1
7REM IDOC (INCHES).....LINE 215 B1
8REM FOR INCREASED ODIC 2-PORT STANDARDS:
9REM DDIC (INCHES).....LINE 210 A2
10REM IDOC (INCHES).....LINE 220 B2
11REM LENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 225 L
12REM IC RESISTIVITY (OHM-CM.).....LINE 230 P1
13REM DC RESISTIVITY (OHM-CM.).....LINE 235 P2
14REM DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE DIVIDED BY CIRCUMFERENCE OF OC (FARADS/CM.).....LINE 240 C1
15REM (NOTE THAT CI IS ASSUMED INDEPENDENT OF FREQUENCY AND IS NOT CALCULATED BY THIS PROGRAM BUT MUST BE DETERMINED BY OTHER MEANS)
16REM RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR.....LINE 200 E
17REM FREQUENCIES (GHZ).....LINE 329 F
18REM
19REM CALCULATED PARAMETERS:
20REM
21REM TEM MODE Z0 OF COAXIAL SYSTEM (DHMS).....LINE 305 Z1
22REM TEM MODE Z0 OF 2-PORT (OHMS).....LINE 310 Z2
23REM DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE (FARADS).....LINE 360 C2
24REM DISCONTINUITY SUSCEPTANCE/Y02.....LINE 370 E7
25REM (NOTE THAT Y02=1/Z0^2)
26REM GUIDE WAVELENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 330 W
27REM IC SKIN DEPTH (CM.).....LINE 335 K1
28REM DC SKIN DEPTH (CM.).....LINE 340 K2
29REM ATTENUATION CONSTANT OF 2-PORT (N/M).....LINE 345 A
30REM (ATTEN. CONST.)*(LENGTH)--(DB).....LINE 355 A7
31REM RETURN LOSS (DB) CORRESPONDING TO S11.....LINE 480 T5
32REM MAGNITUDE OF S11.....LINE 480 S
33REM ARGUMENT OF S11 (DEGREES).....LINE 500 T3
34REM (NOTE THAT IF G1<0 THEN T3+180)
35REM
36REM C=3.14159265
37REM C=2.997925*10^10
38REM R=6.589
39REM N1=2.54
40REM N3=5/P
41REM E=1.00064
42REM A1=.24425
43REM A2=.2651
44REM B1=.5625
45REM R2=B1
46REM L=11.811
47REM P=R/10^6
48REM P=1
49REM C1=.569295/10^15
50REM S=C/(N1*SQR(E))
51REM E=59.9392*LOG(P1/A1)
52REM Z=59.9392*LOG(B2/A2)
53REM C=2.3025R593
54REM PRINT "FOR 9/16 INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM"
55REM O01C ,A1;"INCHES"
56REM 100C ,B1;"INCHES"
57REM TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE ,Z1;"OHMS"
58REM
59PRINT "FDR 2-PORT:" ,A2;"INCHES"
60PRINT" D01C ,B2;"INCHES"
61PRINT" IDOC ,L;"INCHES"
62PRINT" TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE ,Z2;"OHMS"
63PRINT" DISCONTINUITY CAPACITANCE ,C1*P*B1*N1;"FAHRS"
64PRINT" RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR ,E ,P1;"OHM-CM."
65PRINT" IC RESISTIVITY ,P2;"OHM-CM."
66PRINT" DC RESISTIVITY "
67PRINT" "
68PRINT" "
69PRINT" "
70PRINT" "
71PRINT" "
72PRINT" "
73PRINT" "
74PRINT" "
75PRINT" "
76PRINT" "
77PRINT" "
78PRINT" "
79PRINT" "
80PRINT" "
81PRINT" "
82PRINT" "
83PRINT" "
84PRINT" "
85PRINT" "
86PRINT" "
87PRINT" "
88PRINT" "
89PRINT" "
90PRINT" "
91PRINT" "
92PRINT" "
93PRINT" "
94PRINT" "
95PRINT" "
96PRINT" "
97PRINT" "
98PRINT" "
99PRINT" "
99END

```



## Appendix WS11

```

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2REM INPUT DATA REQUIRED:
3REM
4REM FDR WAVEGUIDE SYSTEM:
5REM   WAVEGUIDE DESIGNATOR.....LINE 200
6REM   INTERNAL WIDTH (INCHES).....LINE 75 A1
7REM   INTERNAL HEIGHT (INCHES).....LINE 80 B1
8REM
9REM FDR REDUCED HEIGHT 2-PDRT:
10REM   INTERNAL WIDTH (INCHES).....LINE R2 A2
11REM   INTERNAL HEIGHT (INCHES).....LINE R5 B2
12REM   LENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 97 L
13REM   RESISTIVITY (DMM-CM.).....LINE 90 P1
14REM   RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR.....LINE 70 E
15REM   FREQUENCIES (GHZ).....LINE 320 F
16REM
17REM CALCULATED PARAMETERS:
18REM
19REM GUIDE WAVELENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 580 W
20REM NORMIALIZED (TD Y0 OF 2-PORT) SUSCEPTANCE
21REM DF DISCONTINUITY.....LINE 695 E7
22REM NORMIALIZED (TD Y0 OF WG SYSTEM) SUSCEPTANCE
23REM DIVIDED BY RATIO OF INTERNAL HEIGHT OF WG SYSTEM
24REM TD GUIDE WAVELENGTH.....LINE 690 E8
25REM SKIN DEPTH (CM).....LINE 325 K1
26REM ATTENUATION CONSTANT OF 2-PDRT (DB/FT).....LINE 600 A5
27REM ATTENUATION OF 2-PDRT (DECIBELS).....LINE 607 A7
28REM RETURN LDSS (DB) CORRESPONDING TD S11 .....LINE 506 T5
29REM MAGNITUDE OF S11 .....LINE 505 S
30REM ARGUMENT OF S11 (DEGREES).....LINE 525 T3
31REM (NOTE THAT IF G1<0 THEN T3+180)
32REM
33REM
34REM
35REM
36REM
37REM
38REM
39REM
40REM
41REM
42REM
43REM
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10REM INPUT DATA:
12REM
13REM WAVEGUIDE DESIGNATOR.....LINE 200
14REM FDR WAVEGUIDE SYSTEM:
15REM INTERNAL WIDTH (INCHES).....LINE 100 A1
16REM INTERNAL HEIGHT (INCHES).....LINE 105 B1
20REM
22REM FDR 2-PORT:
23REM INTERNAL WIDTH (INCHES).....LINE 110 A2
24REM INTERNAL HEIGHT (INCHES).....LINE 115 B2
25REM LENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 120 L
30REM RESISTIVITY (OHM-CM).....LINE 125 P1
32REM RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR .....LINE 130 E
34REM
36REM FREQUENCIES (GHZ) .....LINE 300 F
38REM DELTA F FDR CALCULATION OF GRDUP DELAY.....LINE 135 D
40REM
42REM
44REM CALCULATED PARAMETERS:
46REM
48REM MAGNITUDE OF S21.....LINE 395 S
50REM ARGUMENT OF S21 (DEGREES).....LINE 415 T3
52REM ALSD LINE 475 T3+180
54REM GRDUP DELAY (NANOSECONDNS).....LINE 435 K9
56REM ALSD LINE 445 K9
58REM ALSD LINE 455 -K9
60REM GUIDE WAVELENGTH (INCHES).....LINE 1010 W
62REM SKIN DEPTH (CENTIMETERS).....LINE 480 K1
64REM ATTENUATION OF 2-PDRT (DECIBELS).....LINE 396 T5
65REM ATTENUATION CONSTANT OF 2-PDRT (DB/FT).....LINE 1030 A5
66REM ATTENUATION CONSTANT*LENGTH (DECIBELS).....LINE 1125 A7
68REM NDORMALIZED (TD Y0 OF 2-PDRT) SUSCEPTANCE
70REM DF DISCONTINUITY.....LINE 1115 E7
72REM NDORMALIZED (TD Y0 OF WG SYSTEM) SUSCEPTANCE
74REM DF DISCONTINUITY DIVIDED BY RATID B1/W ....LINE 1120 E8
76REM
78REM
80REM
100A1=0.9
105B1=0.4
110A2=0.9
115B2=0.091R
120L=0.4P52
125_P1=5.5/1016
130E=1.00064
135D=0.05
140P=3.14159265
145N=8.68589
150N=2.54
155N=5.963
160N=0.5/P
165C=2.997925*10+10
170R1=B1/B2
175R2=R1*2
180L1=SQR(E)
185L2=C1*19
190C9=2.302585093
200PRINT"FDR WR 90 (R-100) WAVEGUIDE SYSTEM:""
205PRINT" INTERNAL WIDTH ",,A1" INCHES"
210PRINT" INTERNAL HEIGHT ",,B1" INCHES"
215PRINT
220PRINT" FDR 2-PDRT:""
225PRINT" INTERNAL WIDTH ",,A2" INCHES"
230PRINT" INTERNAL HEIGHT ",,B2" INCHES"
235PRINT" LENGTH ",,L1" INCHES"
240PRINT" RESISTIVITY ",,P1" OHM-CM"
245PRINT" RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY OF AIR ",,E
250PRINT
255PRINT"DELTA F FDR CALCULATION OF GRDUP DELAY",D1"GHZ"
260PRINT
265PRINT
270PRINT" FREQUENCY", "ATTENUATION", " ", "ARG(S21)", "GRDUP DELAY"
275PRINT" GHZ ", "DECIBELS", "MAG(S21)", "DEGREES", "NANSECONDNS"
280PRINT
300FD R=F 1D 13 STEP 0.1
301FI=F-D
302F2=F+D
305GDSUB 1000
310B=4*P0L/W
311B3=4*P0L/W/1
312P2=4*P0L/W/2
315DI=4*R1*(1-A6/2)*CDS(E/2)
316D6=4*R1*(1-AR/2)*CDS(B3/2)
317D7=4*R1*(1-A9/2)*CDS(B4/2)
320F1=4*R1*(1-A6/2)*SINC(E/2)
321H6=4*R1*(1-AR/2)*SINC(B3/2)
322H7=4*R1*(1-A9/2)*SINC(B4/2)
325MI=SDR(C112+H1*2)
330M3=ATNC(H1*2)
335D2=(-(1-R1)*2-E7+E7*R2)*(1-A6)
336D9=-(-(1-R1)*2-F3+F3*R2)*(1-AR)
337Q9=-(-(1-R1)*2-F4+F4*R2)*(1-A9)
340Q3=(-(1-R1)*2-E7+E7*R2)*COS(B)
341R3=(-(1-R1)*2-F3+F3*R2)*COS(E)
342R4=(-(1-R1)*2-F4+F4*R2)*CDS(E4)
345D4=-2*E7*R1*(1+R1)*SINC(E)
346F5=-2*F0*R1*(1+R1)*SINC(B3)
347R6=-2*F4*R1*(1+R1)*SIN(E)
350D5=C2*D3*Q4
351 R7=0.4*R3*RS
352KR=0.9+R4*R6
355H3=C3*TAN(B)
356J1=R3*TAN(B3)
357J2=R4*TAN(B4)
360H2=-C4/TAN(B)
361H3=-RS/TAN(B3)
362H9=-R6/TAN(B4)
365H4=2*E7*R1*(R1-1)*(1-A6)
366J3=2*F4*R1*(R1-1)*(1-AR)
367J4=2*F4*R1*(R1-1)*(1-A9)
370H5=H2*H3*H4
371J5=H8*J1*J3
372J6=H9*J2*J4
375M2=SQR(0.5+H5*2)
380M4=ATNC(H5/Q5)
385T1=M3*180/P
390T2=M4*180/P
395S=M1/M2
396LT5=(20*LDG(1/S))/C9
400G1=(G1*0.5*H1*H5)/(D5*2+H5*2)
401J7=(C6*R7+H6*J5)/(R7*2+J5*2)
402J8=(G7*R8+H7*J6)/(R8*2+J6*2)
405G2=(H1*0.5*G1+H5)/(D5*2+H5*2)
406K3=(H6*R7-D6*J5)/(R7*2+J5*2)
407K4=(H7*R8-D7*J6)/(R8*2+J6*2)
410G3=ATNC(G2/G1)
411K5=ATNC(K3,J7)
412K6=ATNC(K4,J8)
415T3=G3*180/P
420IF (K6*K5)> 0 THEN 445
425IF K6*K5< 0 THEN 435
430IF K6*K5> 0 THEN 445
435K9=(K5*P-K6)/(4*P*D)
440IF K6*K5< 0 THEN 460
445K9=(K5-K6)/(4*P*D)
450IF K5-K6 THEN 460
455K9=K9
460IF G1< 0 THEN 475
465PRINT F,T5,S,T3+180,K9
470IF G1> 0 THEN 480
475PRINT F,T5,S,T3+180,K9
480KI=N3*SQR(P1/F)
485NEXT F
999END
1000L3=(N1*F*L1/L2)+2
1001L5=(N1*F1*L1/L2)+2
1002L6=(N1*F2*L1/L2)+2
1005L4=(1/(2*A1))+2
1010W=1/SQR(L3-L4)
1011W1=1/SQR(L5-L4)
1012W2=1/SQR(L6-L4)
1015MS=1/L3
1016M6=1/L5
1017M7=1/L6
1020A3=SQR(SQR(M5))
1021S1=SQR(SQR(M6))
1022S2=SDR(SQR(M7))
1025A4=N2*SQR(P1)
1030AS=((A4/A3)*((1/B2)+M5/(2*A1+3)))/SQR(I-M5/((2*A1)+2))
1031SS=((A4/S1)*((1/B2)+M6/(2*A1+3)))/SQR(I-M6/((2*A1)+2))
1032S6=((A4/S2)*((1/B2)+M7/(2*A1+3)))/SQR(I-M7/((2*A1)+2))
1035A6=(L/(6*N))+AS
1036A8=(L/(6*N))+SS
1037A9=(L/(6*N))+S6
1040D1=B2/B1
1045D2=(4*D1/(1-D1*2))+2
1050D3=((1+D1)/(1-D1))+2/D1
1055D4=((1+SQR(1-(B2/W)*2))/(1-SQR(1-(B2/W)*2)))
1056S7=((1+SQR(1-(B2/4)*2))/(1-SQR(1-(B2/4)*2)))
1057S8=((1+SQR(1-(B2/42)*2))/(1-SQR(1-(B2/42)*2)))
1060D5=D3*D4*(3+D1*2)/(1-D1*2)
1061P3=D3*S7*(3+D1*2)/(1-D1*2)
1062P2=D3*S8*(3+D1*2)/(1-D1*2)
1065D6=D3*(D1*2)
1070D7=(1+SQR(1-(B1/W)*2))/(1-SQR(1-(B1/W)*2))
1071P7=(1+SQR(1-(B1/W)*2))/(1-SDR(1-(B1/W)*2))
1072P8=(1+SQR(1-(B1/W)*2))/(1-SQR(1-(B1/W)*2))
1075DR=D6*D7-(1+3*(D1*2))/(1-D1*2)
1076K7=D6*P7-(1+3*(D1*2))/(1-D1*2)
1077K8=D6*P8-(1+3*(D1*2))/(1-D1*2)
1080D9=((1-D1*2)/4*D1)*((1+D1)/(1-D1))*((1/2)*(D1+1/D1))
1084LDG(D9)
1090E2=2*(D8+D5+2*D2)/(D8*D5-D2*2)
1091B7=2*(K7*P3+2*D2)/(K7*P3-D2*2)
1092B8=2*(K8*P4+2*D2)/(K8*P4-D2*2)
1095E3=((B1/(4*W))+2)*((1-D1)/(1+D1))*((4*D1)
1096C1=((B1/(4*W))+2)*((1-D1)/(1+D1))*((4*D1)
1097C2=((B1/(4*W))+2)*((1-D1)/(1+D1))*((4*D1)
1100E4=((5*(D1*2))-1)/(1-D1*2)
1105E5=(4*(D1*2)*D2)/(3*D8)
1106C5=(4*(D1*2)*D2)/(3*K7)
1107C6=(4*(D1*2)*D2)/(3*K8)
1110E6=E3*(E4+E5)*2
1111C7=C1*(E4+C5)*2
1112C8=C2*(E4+C6)*2
1115E7=2*(E1+E2+E6)*(B2/4)
1116F3=2*(E1+B7+C7)*(B2/4)
1117F4=2*(E1+B8+C8)*(B2/4)
1118 E7=1.04*E7
1119 F3=1.04*F3
1120ER=E7*W/B2
1121 F4=1.04*F4
1125A7=A6*N2
1130RETURN

```

IDOC 09:38 06/04/74

## Appendix IDOC

```

2REM INPUT DATA:
4REM MAG(S11).....LINE 160 S
6REM COAXIAL LINE DESIGNATOR.....LINE 100
8REM IDOC OF COAXIAL SYSTEM.....LINE 110 B1 (INCHES)
10REM ODIC OF COAXIAL SYSTEM.....LINE 105 A1 (INCHES)
12REM
14REM CALCULATED PARAMETERS:
16REM RETURN LOSS.....LINE 200 R2 (DB)
18REM VSWR.....LINE 165 R
19REM TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE...LINE 175 Z2 (OHMS)
20REM REDUCED IDOC OF 2-PORT.....LINE 180 B2 (INCHES)
22REM
80A1=.24425
85B1=.5625
90A2=.24425
95Z1=59.9392*LOG(B1/A1)
100PRINT"FOR 9/16-INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:"
105PRINT"    ODIC          ",A1;"INCHES"
110PRINT"    IDOC          ",B1;"INCHES"
112 PRINT"    TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE",Z1;"OHMS"
115PRINT
120PRINT"FOR 2-PORT:"
125PRINT"    ODIC          ",A2;"INCHES"
130PRINT
135PRINT
140PRINT"      "",RETURN",,"CHARACTERISTIC",,"REDUCED"
145 PRINT"      "",LOSS",,"",IMPEDANCE",,"IDOC"
150PRINT"MAG(S11)",,DECIBELS,,VSWR,, OHMS ,,INCHES"
155PRINT
160 FOR S=0 TO 0.95 STEP 0.05
165R=(1+S)/(1-S)
170R1=SQR(R)
175 Z2=Z1/R1
180 B2=A2*EXP(Z2/59.9392)
185C1=2.302585093
190R2=0
195IF S=0 THEN 210
200R2=(20*LOG(1/S))/C1
205IF S>0 THEN 220
210PRINT S,"INFINITY",R,Z2,B2
215 IF S=0 THEN 225
220 PRINT S,R2,R,Z2,B2
225NEXT S
999END
READY
RUN

```

IDOC 09:40 06/04/74

FOR 9/16-INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:

ODIC	.24425 INCHES
IDOC	.5625 INCHES
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	50.0012 OHMS

FOR 2-PORT:

ODIC	.24425 INCHES
------	---------------

MAG(S11)	RETURN LOSS DECIBELS	VSWR	CHARACTERISTIC	REDUCED
			IMPEDANCE	IDOC
0	INFINITY	1	50.0012	.5625
.05	26.0206	1.10526	47.5606	.540056
.1	20.	1.22222	45.2278	.519441
.15	16.4782	1.35294	42.9874	.500384
.2	13.9794	1.5	40.8258	.48266
.25	12.0412	1.66667	38.7308	.466081
.3	10.4576	1.85714	36.6909	.450486
.35	9.11864	2.07692	34.6953	.435735
.4	7.9588	2.33333	32.7335	.421704
.45	6.93575	2.63636	30.7948	.408283
.5	6.0206	3.	28.8682	.395368
.55	5.19275	3.44444	26.9414	.382861
.6	4.43698	4.	25.0006	.370662
.65	3.74173	4.71429	23.0289	.358668
.7	3.09804	5.66667	21.0047	.346758
.75	2.49878	7.	18.8987	.334785
.8	1.9382	9.	16.6671	.32255
.85	1.41162	12.3333	14.2377	.309738
.9	.91515	19.	11.4711	.295767
.95	.445528	39.	8.00661	.27915

ODIC 09:44 06/04/74 Appendix ODIC

```

2REM INPUT DATA:
4REM MAG(S11).....LINE 160 S
6REM COAXIAL LINE DESIGNATOR.....LINE 100
8REM 1DOC OF COAXIAL SYSTEM.....LINE 110 B1 (INCHES)
10REM ODIC OF COAXIAL SYSTEM.....LINE 105 A1 (INCHES)
12REM
14REM CALCULATED PARAMETERS:
16REM RETURN LOSS.....LINE 200 R2 (DB)
18REM VSWR.....LINE 165 R
19REM TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE..LINE 175 Z2 (OHMS)
20REM INCREASED ODIC OF 2-PORT.....LINE 180 A2 (INCHES)
22REM
80A1=.24425
85B1=.5625
90B2=.5625
95Z1=59.9392*LOG(B1/A1)
100PRINT"FOR 9/16-INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:"
105PRINT" ODIC           ,A1,"INCHES"
110PRINT" 1DOC           ,B1,"INCHES"
112 PRINT" TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE",Z1,"OHMS"
115PRINT
120PRINT"FOR 2-PORT:"
125 PRINT" 1DOC           ,B2,"INCHES"
130PRINT
135PRINT
140PRINT"      ,,"RETURN",,,"CHARACTERISTIC",,"INCREASED"
145PRINT"      ,,"LOSS",,,"IMPEDANCE",," ODIC"
150PRINT"MAG(S11)",,DECIBELS,,VSWR,, OHMS ,,INCHES"
155PRINT
160 FOR S=0 TO 0.95 STEP 0.05
165R=(1+S)/(1-S)
170R1=SQR(R)
175 Z2=Z1/R1
180A2=B2/(EXP(Z2/59.9392))
185C1=2.302585093
190R2=0
195IF S=0 THEN 210
200R2=(20*LOG(1/S))/C1
205IF S>0 THEN 220
210 PRINT S,,"INFINITY",R,Z2,A2
215 IF S=0 THEN 225
220PRINT S,R2,R,Z2,A2
225NEXT S
999END
READY
RUN

```

ODIC 09:47 06/04/74

FOR 9/16-INCH (14 MM) COAXIAL SYSTEM:	
ODIC	.24425 INCHES
1DOC	.5625 INCHES
TEM-MODE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE	50.0012 OHMS
 FOR 2-PORT:	
1DOC	.5625 INCHES

MAG(S11)	RETURN LOSS DECIBELS	VSWR	CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE OHMS	INCREASED ODIC INCHES
0	INFINITY	1	50.0012	.24425
.05	26.0206	1.10526	47.5606	.2544
.1	20.	1.22222	45.2278	.264497
.15	16.4782	1.35294	42.9874	.27457
.2	13.9794	1.5	40.8258	.284653
.25	12.0412	1.66667	38.7308	.294778
.3	10.4576	1.85714	36.6909	.304983
.35	9.11864	2.07692	34.6953	.315308
.4	7.9588	2.33333	32.7335	.325799
.45	6.93575	2.63636	30.7948	.336508
.5	6.0206	3.	28.8682	.347501
.55	5.19275	3.44444	26.9414	.358853
.6	4.43698	4.	25.0006	.370662
.65	3.74173	4.71429	23.0289	.383058
.7	3.09804	5.66667	21.0047	.396215
.75	2.49878	7.	18.8987	.410384
.8	1.9382	9.	16.6671	.425951
.85	1.41162	12.3333	14.2377	.44357
.9	.91515	19.	11.4711	.464524
.95	.445528	39.	8.00661	.492164

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## Appendix HR

```

2REM INPUT DATA:
4REM MAG(S11).....LINE 150 S
6REM WAVEGUIDE DESIGNATOR.....LINE 100
8REM NOMINAL HEIGHT OF WG SYSTEM.....LINE 95 H1 (INCHES)
9REM NOMINAL WIDTH OF WG SYSTEM.....LINE 90 W (INCHES)
10REM
12REM CALCULATED PARAMETERS:
14REM RETURN LOSS.....LINE 175 R2 (DB)
16REM VSWR.....LINE 155 R
18REM REDUCED HEIGHT OF 2-PORT.....LINE 165 H2 (INCHES)
20REM
90 W=.9
95 H1=.4
100PRINT"FOR WR-90 (R-100) WAVEGUIDE SYSTEM:"
105PRINT" INTERNAL WIDTH " ,W;"INCHES"
110PRINT" INTERNAL HEIGHT " ,H1;"INCHES"
115PRINT
120PRINT"FOR 2-PORT:"
125PRINT" INTERNAL WIDTH " ,W;"INCHES"
130PRINT
135PRINT
140 PRINT" ,,"RETURN",,"REDUCED"
142 PRINT" ,,"LOSS ",,"HEIGHT"
144 PRINT"MAG(S11)",,DECIBELS,, VSWR,,INCHES"
145 PRINT
150 FOR S=0 TO 0.95 STEP 0.05
155R=(1+S)/(1-S)
160R1=SQR(R)
165 H2=H1/R1
170C1=2.302585093
172 R2=0
173 IF S=0 THEN 180
175 R2=(20*LOG(1/S))/C1
176 IF S>0 THEN 182
180 PRINT S,,"INFINITY",,R2,H2
181 IF S=0 THEN 185
182 PRINT S,R2,R,H2
185NEXT S
999END
READY
RUN

```

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FOR WR-90 (R-100) WAVEGUIDE SYSTEM:			
INTERNAL WIDTH		.9 INCHES	
INTERNAL HEIGHT		.4 INCHES	
FOR 2-PORT:			
INTERNAL WIDTH		.9 INCHES	
MAG(S11)	RETURN LOSS DECIBELS	VSWR	REDUCED HEIGHT INCHES
0	INFINITY	1	.4
.05	26.0206	1.10526	.380476
.1	20.	1.22222	.361814
.15	16.4782	1.35294	.343891
.2	13.9794	1.5	.326599
.25	12.0412	1.66667	.309839
.3	10.4576	1.85714	.29352
.35	9.11864	2.07692	.277555
.4	7.9588	2.33333	.261861
.45	6.93575	2.63636	.246353
.5	6.0206	3.	.23094
.55	5.19275	3.44444	.215526
.6	4.43698	4.	.2
.65	3.74173	4.71429	.184226
.7	3.09804	5.66667	.168034
.75	2.49878	7.	.151186
.8	1.9382	9.	.133333
.85	1.41162	12.3333	.113899
.9	.91515	19.	.17663E-2
.95	.445528	39.	.40513E-2

U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET		1. PUBLICATION OR REPORT NO.  NBS TN-657	2. Gov't Accession No.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  Calculated and Measured $S_{11}$ , $S_{21}$ , and Group Delay for Simple Types of Coaxial and Rectangular Waveguide 2-Port Standards			5. Publication Date  December 1974	6. Performing Organization Code
7. AUTHOR(S)  R. W. Beatty			8. Performing Organ. Report No.	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS  NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20234			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.  2761125	11. Contract/Grant No.
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Complete Address (Street, City, State, ZIP)  Same as Item 9			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	14. Sponsoring Agency Code
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
16. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.)  Formulas, simple computer programs, graphs and tables are given to aid in the design and construction of 2-port standards for rectangular waveguide and coaxial line. Only standards consisting of reduced height waveguide, increased ODIC (outside diameter of inner conductor), or reduced IDOC (inside diameter of outer conductor) coaxial line are considered. Examples of the calculation of $S_{11}$ , $S_{21}$ and group delay, and their measurement with automatic network analyzers are given. Some of the important sources of error in the standards are discussed and design data are presented for specific standards.				
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